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See Our Special Grocery Ad. Page 2

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1316 Broad Street Tels. 50, 51, 52, and 1590

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Of legitimate bargains in Boots, Shoes and Slippers is still in progress at

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

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G.T. PACIFIC PROGRESS

Tracklaying Soon to Start on Hundred Miles at Prince Rupert

NEW STEAMERS RUN ON NORTHERN ROUTE

Returning Officials Talk of the Prospects of a Pacific Terminus

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8.—Tracklaying on the first hundred mile section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be started at Prince Rupert before the end of next month. Additional rolling stock, supplementing the shipment forwarded from here by barge in December, is now en route from the East. The next few weeks will also witness the arrival of steel material for the bridges on the section fifty miles out from the northern terminal city.

The report from Seattle that the Grand Trunk Pacific intends to place its two steamers now nearing completion in England on the triangular run between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle next summer is unfounded. The boats will make Prince Rupert their northern terminal from the very outset, and the details of the service in southern ports have not yet been finally arranged.

These were the principal announcements made today by prominent traffic officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific on their return from a trip extending as far south as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle were also visited. Organization work in connection with the company's proposed steamship service on the Pacific Coast was well advanced.

The railway men sailed tonight on the Princess May for Prince Rupert, where the details of the service in southern ports will be under way. The object of the trip is to enable them to familiarize themselves with prospective conditions in the north.

The personnel of the party consists of G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific system; W. P. Einton, Winnipeg general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific; J. E. Dalrymple, Winnipeg, assistant freight traffic manager; and Fred G. Salter, London, Eng., European traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

To Rush Tracklaying.

"Arrangements are now being made to rush the work of tracklaying on the first hundred-mile section of the line out of Prince Rupert. We expect that actual operations will be under way at the terminus before the end of next month," said Mr. Dalrymple. "Vast supplies of rails have already been accumulated there, and ties have been distributed all along the grade as far as Copper River. Our most sanguine expectations have been surpassed, as it was thought until recently that a start at tracklaying could not be made until the spring. Happily, the work of building cement piers in bays crossed by the line in the vicinity of Prince Rupert has made great progress than was expected, and there will

soon be a clear line straightway for one hundred miles.

"The work will be rushed with all possible speed and the middle of the year should see trains in operation. Of course there will be the inevitable delay over bridge construction. The steel material for the bridges is being rushed from the east and will be assembled as the railroad advances eastward. A barge load of rolling stock was shipped north in December, and a second shipment will be despatched from here this month."

Steamers to Ply North.

"What about the report from Seattle that the triangular run between Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver next summer, without providing a service to Prince Rupert?" was asked Capt. C. H. Richardson, manager of the company's steamship service.

"It simply arose through a misapprehension. From the very outset Prince Rupert will naturally be our northern port, and the vessels will certainly go there, but the full details of the service to southern ports cannot be announced just at present," he replied.

"The special object of the proposed service is to build up our own terminus and provide facilities for people to get there. It is premature to forecast what it will develop into. That will all depend upon circumstances to be dealt with as they arise. We are prepared to occupy any field that opens. The Prince Rupert will go into commission in June, and her sister ship, the Prince George, is expected to arrive from England four weeks later." Capt. Richardson will report the result of his trip on reaching Montreal, and soon afterwards will return here with his family. He will establish headquarters in Vancouver.

Traffic Arrangements.

"Our trip as far south as Los Angeles was primarily undertaken in connection with our proposed coast steamship service. A good deal of organization has got to be done in advance, and that necessarily involved conferences with traffic officers of other lines. We were very heartily welcomed everywhere, and are now in a position to recommend the adoption of a policy regarding the opening of agencies and other features in connection with the development of prospective traffic," said G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager of both Grand Trunk systems.

(Continued on Page Eight)

COPPER MARKETS NEED REGULATION

Head of Smelter Trust Comes Out as Advocate of Federal Control

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Co., has thought the present moment opportune to advocate federal control of the copper markets. Following directly upon the president's special message recommending similar action in the case of the railroads, taken in connection with recent rumors of huge combination of all the copper mining companies, his statement is received with unusual interest.

The American Smelting and Refining Co. is capitalized at \$100,000,000, and besides owning plants in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Illinois, Utah, Mexico, Alaska and elsewhere, has a controlling interest in the United States Zinc Co. and owns the entire stock of the American Smelting and S. S. Co. Mr. Guggenheim bases his recommendations on the demoralizing not only in the business of mining copper, but among those interests which use manufactured copper in their process, incident on fluctuations from 25 cents a pound for copper to 12 cents.

Mining, he says, is a hazardous enterprise, and more than any other industry, needs a stable market. Stability, he believes, can best be obtained by federal regulation.

TO DAM MISSISSIPPI

Fifteen Million Dollar Structure Planned to Develop Power From the Mighty River.

KRUKUK, Iowa, Jan. 8.—It was announced here today that a syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists has undertaken to finance the erection of the second largest dam in the world, to span the Mississippi river at this point. Contracts have been taken by three St. Louis concerns to furnish power from the dam to nearby cities, and the work of building it is to begin immediately under the supervision of the war department.

The estimated cost of the dam is \$15,000,000. One thousand men are to begin work on the structure of reinforced concrete, 5,800 feet long, which will harness the Mississippi. It is to be 37 feet high, and will be built seven feet deep into the solid rock of the river bottom. The power plant to be erected on the Iowa side of the river will generate 200,000 horsepower, and the dam will create a lake extending for 30 miles up the Mississippi river. At present guard locks and dry-docks for the government, at this point will be abandoned.

Harvard Professor Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—Professor James Barr Ames, dean of the Harvard Law School and formerly chairman of the athletic committee of the university, died today.

Voluntary Increase of Pay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company today announced a voluntary increase in the pay of the 8,000 motormen, conductors and other trainmen employed on its line. The increase in pay the ensuing year will cost the company about \$200,000. It is estimated that one-fifth of the surplus netted by the corporation in operation of the system last year. Each grade will be advanced a half cent next year.

WAGING WAR ON TRUSTS

Movement in States to Organize National League For That Purpose

MILLION MEMBERS BY FIRST OF MARCH

Senators and Representatives Will Be Invited to Co-Operate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A million members by March 1 to wage battle against the trusts controlling the necessities of life, is the hope of leaders of the movement for the organization of the National Anti-Trust League. For final action regarding the organization of the league, invitations have been sent to every senator and representative in Washington, besides all prominent citizens, to attend a meeting here next Saturday night. President Taft will be invited to be present and lend his moral support to the undertaking.

The senators from each state will be asked to suggest a man and woman as the directors of the league and every representative will be invited to name trustworthy men and women from his district to act as district representatives.

For financial support to the league will rely on a membership fee of 25 cents, 10 cents of which will go to the national organization fund, and 15 cents to the state branches of the league. A working capital of \$25,000 for the expenses of the fight against the trusts, it is expected, will be raised by March.

SAFE-BLOWERS KILLED

Two Desperadoes Meet Death at Hands of Boy While Attacking Post Office.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8.—In a struggle early today with two safe-blowers, Paul Sauls, 17 years old, who was left to watch the post office building, shot and killed them both in the basement of the building.

Young Sauls was on duty for his father, who is night watchman for the building, when he heard a knock at the door. He took up a pistol before answering. Someone outside shouted that a mail pouch had been picked up in the street, and the boy opened the door to receive it. The lad found himself looking into the barrels of two pistols and the order came of hands up.

"My hands came up as they pounced upon me," he said. "As they tried to bind me with a rope, I managed to get my pistol in a straightened position and fired, the shot taking effect, for only one of the men clung to me. I then placed my pistol on my shoulder and fired to the rear several times, after which I was free from their grasp."

That every shot from the boy's revolver hit its mark is shown by bullet holes in the dead men. One has holes in his forehead and temple, while the other was shot through the stomach and face. It is believed a confederate was outside the building. Three milium books were found on the men bearing the names J. Martin, J. E. Walters and J. M. Strong. A complete outfit for safe-robbing, consisting of drills, nitro-glycerine, fuses, caps, soap, wax and electric search lights, was carried by the men.

SALES AGGREGATE MILLION DOLLARS

Remarkable Activity in Realty Market During the Past Week

A conservative estimate of the amount of property which has passed through the local realty market during the past week would not fall far short of the million dollar mark. The sales put through yesterday alone were in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The inquiry at present is for every kind of city property, while the demand for lots and acreage just outside the city limits illustrates the belief of investors that the growth of Victoria will be rapid.

Some indication of the present activity which is growing in volume every week, can be gathered from the following sales:

A lot on the corner of Douglas street and Pandora avenue was sold yesterday by E. Geiger for a sum of \$45,000. The purchaser was one of the oldest residents in the city, one who has held property in nearly every part of the town, and one who is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest buyers in Victoria.

Heisterman and Forman report the sale of two residential properties on Blanchard street and a lot on Seaview. A lot on the corner of Douglas and Market streets has changed hands for a consideration of \$5,500.

Heisterman & Forman and Messrs. Leeming Bros. report the sale of two pieces of the Tyne property between Cormorant and Fisguard streets. One piece has a frontage of 40 feet and the

(Continued on Page Five)

Calgary's Bonds Sell Well.

CALGARY, Jan. 8.—The ratepayers of the city are congratulating themselves upon exceptionally successful sale of Calgary bonds recently conducted by the Bank of Montreal in London. The price realized was £103 10s sterling, equivalent to 103½¢. The bonds bear interest at 4½ per cent.

Hook Worm Affects Students.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.—Consternation prevails among the 100 or more students of Tulane college, following the examination of every student for hook worm. It is now announced that more than a third of the students were found to be affected with the parasite. Practically all said to be thus affected are apparently healthy.

Cardinal Satolli Dead.

ROME, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Satolli died at 4 o'clock this morning. The cardinal bishops of the Catholic Church today prepared for the last rites over the body. Cardinal Satolli was stricken with nephritis three weeks ago and lingered in great pain up to the hour of his death. He was 71 years of age.

Mr. Pinchot Will Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gifford Pinchot, who was removed yesterday by President Taft from his position as chief forester, made it clear today in an address to the officers of the forest service and the clerks of that organization that his fight with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and the administration is not ended. He smilingly declined to express any personal opinion about his removal from office, and also refused to discuss his plans for the future.

Buffalo Meat Is Dear.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Buffalo meat is on sale in the market of New York today for the first time in many years. Twenty-eight hundred pounds, representing four full head, are offered and the meat brings 75 cents a pound. The hides are on sale for \$1,000 each; thirty years ago they could have been bought for \$5 apiece. The four buffalo bulls were shot by a western rancher, who has a private herd in Wyoming. It is said that there are not less than one thousand American bison alive, and it was only because of the unruly temper of the four that they were sacrificed.

WARM LETTER FROM ENGINEER

C. H. Topp, Ex-City Official, Writes Concerning Ald. Henderson and Street Work

C. H. Topp, ex-city engineer, has written a letter in reply to a statement made by Ald. Henderson as a candidate for mayor. The letter is as follows:

The Letter.

Sir:—It is with extreme regret I find it necessary to appeal to you for space taking exception to the remarks of Alderman Henderson at a meeting held during the past week.

It is not policy in the ordinary way for an official to adopt this action, but I feel now that I am entitled to protect myself and my personal ability in order to prevent erroneous conclusions in the minds of citizens. I take exception to the remarks which appeared in the press, that he, Alderman Henderson, failed to see any good results for the \$64,000 given the Engineer's Department for maintenance for the year 1909 and that the officials were incapable from the highest to the lowest."

As chairman of the finance committee Alderman Henderson should know that the above remarks are not a fair statement of the case. As a matter of fact the council of last year voted for maintenance a sum of \$64,000, which was supplemented by a further sum of \$10,000 making a total of \$74,000. From this amount \$12,000 was taken for entirely new work, and \$10,000 for other purposes outside of my department leaving a balance of only \$52,000 for all purposes. Of this amount only \$45,000 was allotted for street repairs, and taking the low estimate of 100 miles of streets, this only gave us about \$15.00 for a year's maintenance for a city block of 600 feet. In plain words Alderman Henderson, as chairman, the Engineer's department a certain sum with one hand and the other takes back \$22,000, and then takes the platform and states that he fails to see any good results for the \$64,000.

At the time the estimates were passed, it was my plan and intention to have at my disposal in September at least \$25,000 for re-surfacing roadways, etc. The fall season being the best time for this work and what was the result? Instead of this sum we had only a few hundred dollars, it being necessary to divert it to other purposes considered by the council, and Alderman Henderson should be and is more familiar with the truth of these statements than any other alderman.

It may be popular with a certain faction to discredit any public official, but unless they are founded on facts, such attacks should have no influence in the administration of our Municipal affairs.

With regard to the merit of my subordinate officials I may say that while the work department of the city might not be run to the liking of everyone, it certainly does not reflect discredit on any of my late officials but is due to the lack of system caused largely by aldermen, of whom Alderman Henderson is the chief transgressor. I might cite many instances to bear out my statement where he has interfered with grades, etc., particularly in front of his own home on Park road, and the citizens really ought to know that the meddling which has gone on during the period in which Alderman

(Continued on Page Two)

ESTIMATES VARY WIDELY

Both Parties Divided in Opinion as to Results of the Elections

LIBERALS SECEDE ON TARIFF REFORM

German Scare Freely Used to Throw Budget into the Background

LONDON, Jan. 8.—One week from today balloting will begin in the interest and weightiest political battle since Gladstone's Home Rule policy split up the parties in the eighties. Twelve London and fifty-six provincial constituencies go to the polls on Saturday next. Large numbers follow on Monday and Tuesday, and the voting will drag out through a fortnight.

The issue is now open to a confident prophecy. The present tendency seems to foreshadow a new Liberal government with a small working majority. On the other hand, it is within the possibility that the Conservatives may win enough followers to capture control. The long line of seceding Liberals who have been won over to tariff reform, published during the week, indicates that there may be great surprises in the coming elections. Many of these are manufacturers who may influence the votes of their workers. The Unionist leaders proclaim their confidence in the result, but a Unionist victory would require such an enormous turnover that the question is highly even with the tide in favor of that party, more can be done than to reduce the government's majority to such a small margin that it would have to depend on the Irish vote for legislation. This might result in a speedy dissolution and another appeal to the country, in which the Unionists would have better prospects of success.

Budget Sidetracked.

With tariff reform and the "German menace" for ammunition, the opposition speakers have compelled the budget to take a back seat. Mr. Balfour's plain speaking about Germany provided the sensation of the week. He is the strange bedfellow of the Socialist Blatchford, whose clamorous demands for a great navy and conscription have made him one of the figures of the day.

Joseph Chamberlain put forth daily letters in behalf of the protectionist candidates. The Lords seem to have rather bettered their position by meeting the people freely, and they have gained considerable personal popularity, but the Liberals accuse such "pro-consuls" as Lords Curzon and Milner of being so accustomed to ruling subject races that they have lost sympathy with a government by the people. The meetings in halls where regularly enlisted speakers hold forth have numbered thousands this week, but they are few as compared with the informal gatherings in the parks and streets. One hundred thousand volunteer workers, with many automobiles, are busy in London, and many women are making a personal canvass.

The Conservative weekly the Observer, prints forecasts for the result of the elections by experts on both sides, showing the most remarkable differences of opinion. One of the Conservatives predicts a Conservative majority of 90, another 40, and another says that the government will have a majority of 16. A Radical forecast gives the government a majority of 200. Another Radical places it at 110, while still a third believes that the Conservatives will win by eight. The Observer points out that these estimates show the strongest conflict in expectation ever known on the eve of an election in Great Britain.

German Bogy.

The following are some important points in last night's speeches: Lord Hanbury: "I am astonished that people are not electrified by the letter written in 1882 by Gen. Gordon, who wrote that in 1910 or thereabouts there would have risen a naval power which might prove mightier than England's. Should Germany gain the supremacy, England would become extinct both as a sea and land power."

Mr. Bonar Law: "If we went to war with Germany, which Heaven forbid, we might destroy the German race, but we could not starve the German people. Reverse the position. The Germans have the most efficient army in the world. If they got command of the English channel, Germany could break us down without the possibility of our offering resistance."

Mr. Goldsmid, Unionist candidate: "Germany hates you like poison. Let me tell you that the German army is the rellux of the German people, and German officers, after fostering the emperor never fail to drink a silent toast to the day of victory over you hated Britons—a day they think is sure to come." The speaker further said that England offered an enormously rich prize. If we were unable to defend our shores we might be perfectly certain the prize would go into the mouth of somebody who was powerful enough to overcome resistance. In national defence it was unwise to take any risks. The better we are prepared to resist invasion, the less the likelihood of invasion. We could do a great deal more than we have yet done to be prepared."

Sir Edward Grey: "Next year the naval estimates will probably be increased."

Coal Near Regina.

REGINA, Sask., Jan. 8.—Immense coal deposits have been discovered in township 12, range 24, thirty-two miles southwest of Regina. The land is filed on.

January Clearance Sale of Gas Stoves

For the next 30 days only we will install and make all connections FREE OF CHARGE, to persons on our mains, any Gas Range purchased at our office, corner Fort and Langley Streets.

We offer as a SPECIAL BARGAIN a Range with four burners and one simmering burner and a 16-inch baking oven for \$18.00 cash; or \$20.00 on installments—\$5.00 with order and \$5.00 per month until paid for.

Phone or write if you cannot call, when our representative will call at your house.

VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

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PORK AND BEANS

When you can purchase them delicious and appetizing, properly and thoroughly baked, and delicately seasoned with sauce?

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 3 tins for.....25¢
VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS, 2 tins for.....25¢
HEINZ' PORK AND BEANS, 2 tins for.....25¢
HEINZ' RED KIDNEY BEANS, per tin.....20¢

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

DETAILS ARE CONSIDERED

Premier McBride Confers With Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann

Two other extended conferences between Premier McBride and Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann were held yesterday, in which the details of the bargain under which the Canadian Northern is to be built from Yellowhead Pass to Barkley Sound, under provincial guarantee of the company's bonds, formed the subject matter of discussion.

It is understood to be Mr. Mackenzie's intention to return East during the present week, Mr. Mann remaining until the legislation in connection with C. N. R. construction is drafted and ready for presentation to the legislature. There is, indeed, a possibility that the vice-president of the Canadian Northern may make it possible to remain in Victoria until the House assembles on the 20th instant.

Mr. Mackenzie and General Counsel F. H. Phippen yesterday spent some time with local Manager A. T. Goward of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd., the business under consideration being reportedly relative to an arrangement for the utilization by the electric company of the C. N. R. rights-of-way as far as Jordan River for their poles and high potential wires from the power base to Victoria city. A suggestion under consideration is the possible use of the Victoria & Sidney Railway and of the entire Victoria and Barkley Sound division of the C. N. R. formed the principal topic of conference is characterized by one of the visiting railway men as "distinctly funny."

"If Mr. Mackenzie contemplated a deal with the B. C. Electric Co. for the operation of the Vancouver Island section of his road," he observed, "it would scarcely be taken up in Victoria or with your local manager, Mr. Goward. That would be, if there were anything in it, a matter of consideration and disposal in London with the board of the B. C. E. R. Co."

WARM LETTER FROM ENGINEER

(Continued from Page One)

Henderson has been chairman of the streets committee has caused many thousands of dollars of useless expense.

It is also a fact that the roadway constructed in Park road where Alderman Henderson resides, was paid for largely out of the general fund although while this work was under way he was strongly advocating the Local Improvement plan for all other cases of work of this kind, and to further illustrate his views, it may be stated that when the assessment notices were sent out for the sidewalk and boulevard only, he complained bitterly of the cost.

When Alderman Henderson was chairman of the streets committee he arranged and signed the resolutions for the Bylaws passed in 1908, and these very Bylaws are the ones that he complains of to the electorate as being an expense to the city.

Last year I made a special effort to separate the sidewalks and roadways in different bylaws, to save the interest on long running work and it was only through Alderman Henderson's stubborn resistance that this was not done.

C. H. TOPP.

Mr. Topp's letter brings to light a startling state of affairs in civic government.—Ed.

WANT CITY TO DONATE SITE

Theatre Loving Public in Favor of the Opera House Bylaw

While the business men of the city and the theatre-loving public generally are in favor of the opera house bylaw by which the city is to donate a site for the proposed new structure at the rear of the Empress hotel, the project is being made the subject of antagonism in some quarters. W. N. Mitchell, an aspirant for aldermanic honors, took the matter up at a meeting held at Victoria West on Friday night, and stated that he did not regard such a project as one for civic enterprise. As already recorded the governing heads of the ministerial body are opposed to the grant, but outside these, the opposition is purely of a sporadic character.

The members of the board of trade are very anxious that the bylaw should carry, as it was through a request of a committee of that institution that it was brought forward. It is anticipated that there will be enough votes among the theatre lovers in the city to insure its passage.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

The Sooke Lake Proposition.

Sir:—We as ratepayers are being asked by the city council in their presentation of a bylaw to vote for Sooke lake as a permanent source of water supply for the growing city.

This is like a blind man asking to be allowed to lead one who can see to a perilous peak where he believes a grand view is to be obtained.

We are asked to vote in favor of Sooke lake as the source of our water supply by those who presumably believe that Sooke lake contains all the water we can possibly want.

Belief has no bearing whatever on question of water supply. Reliable facts have.

The most prominent fact is that we know nothing about Sooke lake except that it apparently contains a considerable quantity of water. A fact that has in itself no value as referred to water supply.

We as ratepayers do not know that any sufficient facts have been obtained to base any judgment on. We do know that there has not been time since this question was mooted to obtain the requisite facts and we have a grave suspicion that the reported attempts to collect statistics have been at least desultory and inadequate. Therefore it is not right that this city should be asked to vote for a scheme that is absolutely embryonic.

JAMES K. REBECK.

The Water Question.

Sir:—There is a by-law to be voted on next Tuesday, to authorize a loan of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of bringing water in from Sooke Lake. Can you inform us what work has been done and what investigations have been made to enable an approximate estimate of the cost to be arrived at, and upon what reports the estimate is based? With the meagre information before us would it be wise to sanction that loan? and thereby commit ourselves to an unknown expenditure which might amount to 2½ to 3 millions before the work would be completed? If we pass the by-law and the amount voted should prove insufficient to complete the work, we should be compelled to raise more money for that purpose. A work of such magnitude should not be undertaken without first having exhaustive surveys made of the different routes, and borings made to ascertain the nature of the material through which the tunnel would have to be driven. Approximately accurate estimates of the cost could then be ascertained, and we should be in a position to vote intelligently on the matter; while to vote for the by-law as it is now would be indeed a leap in the dark which we should probably regret in the near future.

All the citizens know that ere long Elk Lake will not supply enough water, and that arrangements must be made for an additional supply. But even if the water could be brought in from Sooke it would be five or six years before the work would be completed, and in the meantime we should be forced to buy water from a private company. In my opinion the wisest plan would be for the new council to bring before the people a by-law to appropriate the property of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. upon the terms and conditions of the act passed for that object at the last session of the legislature.

The advantages of such action would be as follows:—we should know exactly how much it would cost, we should have the water in 12 or 15 months, we should be in a position to supply Oak Bay and all the surrounding districts, Victoria West would then be supplied by the city instead of being at the mercy of a private company, and a long standing grievance would be removed.

On the other hand, if we go to Sooke first, when the work is completed we shall be limited to supplying a portion of the city only, as before that time the Esquimalt Water Works Co. will be supplying water all around us; and the revenue that can be derived by the city from the limited area left will be wholly inadequate to meet the cost of interest, sinking fund and working expenses. Let us first acquire the Esquimalt water works at a fair price, and then take steps to ascertain definitely the cost of the Sooke Lake scheme, not losing sight of the probability of Victoria needing both of them before many years are past.

CHAS. E. REDFERN.

Twentieth Century Clothing



A distinct departure from all other brands and well appreciated by stylish dressers who do not wish to pay exorbitant tailoring bills. Fabrics are the highest grade imported goods. Linings and inter-linings are also the best quality. The tailoring is the equal of the highest class custom work. So excellent, indeed, is the tailoring in every minute particular that a 20th Century Suit will retain its style and character until the last.

Prices are moderate. What more could you wish?

Winter Suits

\$12.00 to \$35.00

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,
1221 Government St., and Trounce Av.

Cretans Trouble Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—The Porte has addressed a note to the powers protesting against an alleged violation of the sovereign rights of the Sultan through the Cretan executive committee taking the oath of allegiance to King George and the adoption of a resolution by the Cretan assembly to introduce the Hellenic code of laws.

The Limit of Value-Giving in Good Groceries

We strongly maintain that prices do not prove the power of a Grocery Store as much as quality. If you shut your eyes to quality you can buy goods at any price, but not here. Only clean and trustworthy groceries are sold here. Yet you will always find our figures the lowest possible compatible with high grade goods—the limit of value-giving.

Our Weekly Bargains present an exceptional opportunity for thrifty purchasers. Shrewd housewives watch for these in our daily ads. because a generous slice is clipped off the regular prices. They are Bargains in the true sense of the word. We append a few suggestions for your next order:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| TOMATOES, 2 tins | 25¢ |
| Per gallon tin | 35¢ |
| PUMPKIN, 2 tins | 25¢ |
| Per gallon tin | 35¢ |
| PEAS, per tin | 10¢ |
| PEAS, extra sifted, per tin | 15¢ |
| PEAS, Quaker Petit Pois, per tin | 20¢ |
| PEAS, finest French, per tin | 25¢ |
| SUGAR CORN, per tin | 10¢ |
| CORN ON COB, per gallon tin | 60¢ |
| BEANS, per tin | 10¢ |
| ASPARAGUS, per tin | 20¢ |
| LARGE GREEN ASPARAGUS, per tin | 40¢ |
| LARGE WHITE ASPARAGUS, per tin | 50¢ |
| ASPARAGUS TIPS, per tin | 35¢ |
| RASPBERRIES, per tin | 20¢ |
| STRAWBERRIES, per tin | 20¢ |
| PEACHES, per tin 30c, 20c and | 15¢ |
| APPLES, per gallon tin | 35¢ |
| C. & B. KELLER'S OR ROBERTSON'S MARMALADE | |
| 1 lb. jar | 25¢ |
| 1 lb. tin | 15¢ |
| 2 lb. tin | 25¢ |
| 3 lb. tin | 50¢ |
| 7 lb. tin | 75¢ |
| 14 lb. tin | \$1.50 |
| C. & B. JAMS, 7 lb. tin | \$1.00 |
| C. & B. APRICOT JAM, 7 lb. tin | \$1.25 |
| C. & B. JAMS, 1 lb. jar | 25¢ |
| E. D. SMITH'S JAMS, 1 lb. jar | 25¢ |
| E. D. SMITH'S JAMS, 5 lb. pail | 85¢ |
| PURE HONEY, per jar, 35c, 25c and | 20¢ |
| PURE HONEY, per comb | 25¢ |
| C. & B. PURE COCOA, per tin, 90c, 50c, 25c and | 15¢ |
| C. & B. PURE ARROWROOT, per tin | 25¢ |
| AUSTRALIAN ARROWROOT, 2 packets | 25¢ |
| C. & B. SOUPS, all kinds, per tin | 35¢ |
| VAN CAMP'S SOUPS, all kinds, 2 tins | 25¢ |
| CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, all kinds, 2 tins | 25¢ |
| C. & B. WINE JELLY, per jar | 35¢ |
| C. & B. ASPIC JELLY, per jar | 25¢ |
| PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER, 3 packets | 25¢ |
| PRUNES, 2 lbs., 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. for | 25¢ |
| PRUNES, extra large, per lb. | 15¢ |
| FRENCH PLUMS, per lb. | 30¢ |

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

New Grenoble Walnuts, per lb. - - 15¢



Lord Aberdeen's
Northern Spy Apples
On Sale Tomorrow

Special
Price

\$2

Per
Box

We have just unloaded another carload of these nicest of all Apples from Lord Aberdeen's Coldstream Ranch, Okanagan. Better not miss these, as they will be the last car this season. They are No. 1 fruit.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers and Liquor Merchants

1317 Government St., and 1316 Broad St.

Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1500

| | |
|---|--------|
| SILVER PRUNES, per lb. | 20¢ |
| MISSION BLACK FIGS, 3 lbs. | 25¢ |
| FANCY EVAPORATED PEACHES, per lb. | 20¢ |
| FANCY EVAPORATED PEARS, per lb. | 20¢ |
| FANCY EVAPORATED APRICOTS, per lb. | 20¢ |
| FANCY EVAPORATED APPLES, per lb. | 15¢ |
| EVAPORATED PEACHES, 2 lbs. | 25¢ |
| BOYRIL, per jar \$1.75, \$1.25, 65c, 35c and | 20¢ |
| ARMOUR'S BEEF EXTRACT, per jar \$1.00, 50c and | 25¢ |
| ARMOUR'S MALTED CLAMS, per bottle | 40¢ |
| WINTER HARBOUR CONDENSED CLAMS, per tin 35c and | 20¢ |
| SAANICH CLAMS, 2 tins | 25¢ |
| SPANISH ONIONS, 3 lbs. | 25¢ |
| LOCAL ONIONS, 8 lbs. | 25¢ |
| OGLIVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack | \$2.00 |
| ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, per sack | \$2.00 |
| "DIXIE" PASTRY FLOUR, per sack | \$1.75 |
| HOYT'S GUM GLUTEN FLOUR, 10 lb. sack | \$2.00 |
| B. & K. SELF-RAISING FLOUR, per packet | 25¢ |
| B. & K. WHEAT FLAKES, 2 packets | 25¢ |
| B. & K. WHEAT FLAKES, per packet | 35¢ |
| CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet | 25¢ |
| PEARLS OF WHEAT, per packet | 20¢ |
| AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. | 35¢ |
| Per 14 lb. box | \$4.50 |
| NEW AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, per lb. | 40¢ |
| PRIME CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb. | 20¢ |
| PRIME ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, per lb. | 60¢ |
| PRIME GORGONZOLA, per lb. | 50¢ |
| PRIME ROQUEFORT, per lb. | 60¢ |
| PRIME SWISS CHEESE, per lb. | 50¢ |
| C. & B. PARMESAN CHEESE, per bottle | 35¢ |
| McNAUGHTON'S (the new Cheese), per jar | 25¢ |
| MACARONI, 2 packets | 25¢ |
| MACARONI (genuine imported), per packet | 15¢ |
| SPANISH CASTILE SOAP (green mottled), per bar | 25¢ |
| SPANISH CASTILE SOAP (red), per bar | 25¢ |
| SPANISH CASTILE SOAP (white), per bar, 80c and | 25¢ |
| SPANISH CASTILE SOAP, 15 tablets in box | \$1.25 |
| FRENCH CASTILE SOAP, per bar 35c and | 25¢ |
| "DIXIE" THE QUALITY LAUNDRY SOAP, 6 bars | 25¢ |

"Fashion-Craft"

Our showrooms are replete with an unmatched smart display of this unrivaled make of Clothing—Winter Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats to gratify the most critical and fastidious tastes. "Fashion-Craft" Clothing is Ready-Made or Made-to-Measure, as you prefer.

Come in and see this stylish attire—it is a revelation in sartorial art. We have other lines, too, that cannot fail to please. From these we would mention

A Few "Lonely" Suits Hitherto Priced at \$15 and \$18, to Clear at \$10

These are bona fide values, well tailored, stylish, up-to-date in every particular. Better come at once if you want one of these Suits. They won't last many days at this greatly cut price.

F. A. GOWEN

Amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.,
The Gentleman's Store 1114 Government St.



THE STORK-- CHILDREN'S STORE

Clearance Sale of Children's Winter Dresses

Now is your opportunity to buy good dresses for the children at cost price, as we must make room for Spring stock. The Bargains include cashmere, tweed and large overcoats, in black and gray effects as low as \$1.00.

We also have them in Jumper style, pretty trimmed, self colored buttons and strappings, at \$2.75. All our stock is new and grand value at the prices. Call early and secure some of these bargains.

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO., 643 FORT STREET



Cod Liver Oil

IN THIS CLIMATE

is essential to many adults and children, especially in the winter months.

We prepare an unrivalled formula. **BOWES' Cod Liver Oil**, with Extract of Malt and Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, Quinine and Strychnine.

This preparation is invaluable in the cure of all wasting diseases, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

Per bottle, \$1.00, here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT ST.

FIRE CHIEF'S YEAR'S REPORT

Shows Excellent Record of
Work Done—Department
in Good Shape

The report of Fire Chief Davis for 1909 has been completed and has been submitted to the fire wardens:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of box alarms..... | 7 |
| Number of telephone alarms..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 9 |
| Loss by fire on buildings..... | \$235 |
| Loss by fire on contents..... | 125 |
| Total..... | \$360 |
| Insurance on buildings..... | \$6,000 |
| Insurance on contents..... | 1,000 |
| Total..... | \$7,000 |
| No. of 2½ inch hose laid..... | 1,300 |
| No. of gallons chemicals used..... | 63 |
| Notices issued..... | 31 |
| Permits granted..... | 34 |
| Buildings inspected..... | 7 |

Report for Year.

The synopsis of the report for the year follows:

In compliance with the rules governing the fire department, I have the honor to herewith submit a synopsis of the annual report of the department during the year ending December 31, 1909, giving a statement of the fires which have occurred during the year.

The fire alarms during the year number 160. This is an increase over that of last year. I might state that there was no records kept of the fire losses up to May 1, 1909. This was previous to my taking charge of the department. Since May 1, 1909, all fire losses, insurance, description of buildings, cause of fires have been kept.

The total loss by fire since May 1, 1909, amounted to \$74,375. This is largely accounted for by the heavy

losses of Mr. M. R. Smith's biscuit factory and the Brackman-Ker mill fire. One of these fires was in such a condition that when our department arrived upon the scene it was utterly impossible to do anything beyond saving the surrounding buildings, which was done, and the other owing to the location of it and the condition the roads were in and the headway it had, it was in my opinion a well stopped fire, and was surprising that the loss was not greater.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Loss on buildings..... | \$31,616 |
| Insurance on buildings..... | 61,300 |
| Loss on contents..... | 42,775 |
| Insurance on contents..... | 59,825 |
| Total loss on buildings and contents..... | 74,375 |
| Total insurance on buildings and contents..... | 121,125 |

Fires entailing heavy losses since May 1, 1909, were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Sept. 25, M. R. Smith..... | \$25,000 |
| Nov. 3, Brackman-Ker Co..... | 42,000 |
| Total..... | \$67,000 |

The department is in my opinion in first class shape. With a little more expenditure on it this ensuing year, it will rank among the best for its size. Our men cannot be improved on, as I consider we have an excellent lot of men in our department, the discipline is worthy of mention. The apparatus are all new practically except the aerial truck and two engines, and I would recommend to the new council that these apparatus be painted and put in first class shape, and properly manned and put into service.

Gentlemen, I desire to thank you for your loyal support since my taking charge here on May 1, 1909, and rest assured that it will be my ambition to make our department the best on this coast for its size.

Received Pope's Benediction.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8.—The Solr today says that following the official proclamation of the marriage of the late King Leopold and Baroness Vaughn, the Pope sent his official condolences and benediction to the children of the baroness.

Their Elevated Taste.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 8.—Two hundred and twenty snow shovellers on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad struck today for more pay and chicken once a day at meal time.

No Goods Charged
or Sent On Appro-
bation During Sale

Campbell

"THE FASHION CENTRE"

No Goods Charged
or Sent On Appro-
bation During Sale

Special January Sale Offerings for the Beginning of the Week

Our line of Children's Dresses which we have decided to dispose of at Bargain Prices will meet with the approval of all mothers. Below is just a short mention of a few of them:—

Special Offer in Children's Coats

In this department we tender you a special inducement to see the remarkable values here shown—

Regular \$3.50 and \$3.75 Coats

Now Go For

\$2.25



These are assuredly the most beautiful little "outer coverings" you ever saw. We just want you to see them—a purchase may follow. They are made up in heavy, all-white serges, corduroy and eiderdown. Tastily lined and very prettily trimmed with fancy braids and buttons. Suitable for ages of from 2 to 5 years.

Little Flannelette Dresses, in blue, with white spots, ages 1, 3 and 5.
Sale price..... **50c.**

Imitation Flannel Dresses, in navy blue, with white spots. Ages from 1 to 5.
Regular value \$1.00. Sale price..... **75c.**

Children's Heavy Twill Dresses, in reds, navies and electric. Ages to 5 years.
Regular price \$1.25. Sale price..... **90c.**

Children's Pleated Dresses (French style), very pretty, red collars and cuffs: in navies and blues, with white spots. Ages 1 to 5 years. Regular \$1.25. Sale price... **90c.**

Children's All-Wool Pleated Dresses, for girls from 4 to 6 years of age, in browns and greys. A very serviceable little dress. Regular price \$1.50. Sale price..... **90c.**

Buster Brown Dresses, for children from 2 to 6 years of age, in blues and tans, red and tan stripes, with red belts. Regular price \$1.75. Sale price..... **\$1.25**



FURTHER TALK ON LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS AND SUITS

The opening of our January Sale has spread our reputation for Exceptional Values in EXCLUSIVE Coats and Suits. Fashion has conceived nothing smarter or more graceful than the garments we have included in this great sale. No sale has ever offered you such extraordinary values.

High Class Tailored Suits of the finest materials and most perfect models. This is your one opportunity to secure an elegant costume at a really bargain price—
Regular values up to..... \$35.00 \$27.50 \$18.00
Now go for..... **\$17.50 \$15.00 \$9.75**

In Ladies' and Misses' Coats, a pronounced saving is represented as is also the exclusive styles. Plain and fancy designs. Tight and semi-fitting—
Regular values up to..... \$20.00 \$10.50 \$7.50
Now go for..... **\$12.75 \$7.50 \$5.00**

No Goods Charged
or Sent on Appro-
bation During Sale

The
Ladies'
Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.

1010
Gov't
Street

No Goods Charged
or Sent on Appro-
bation During Sale

FUR PRICES TO ADVANCE

Dealers Expect That Rates
Will Materially Increase
Next Year

Only the wealthy will be able to buy some of the leading varieties of furs next season, according to the statement yesterday of a fur dealer here who is, perhaps, more in touch with the question from both the retail and the wholesale sides, than any other fur man in the west.

And this unusual advice in prices will be due not a little to artificial pressure. The January sale in London this month will give an inkling of the programme but the great London sale in March, which always sets the prices and the fashions for the coming season, will be the real index and for the vendors are waiting.

The local dealer interviewed yesterday prophesies that there will be an advance in many varieties of furs of fully fifty per cent over the prices which prevailed this season, and as all who buy or sell furs know there were some big advances this season.

Contrary to statements made in the east, mink has been in very fair demand this season. At least there has been an advance of forty per cent in the price of mink over the previous season's price which indicates that the demand has not been lacking. Later, however, market returns in the big eastern selling centres demonstrate that there is a feeling among buyers that mink and skunk are being held for too high prices and a break in prices is reported to be expected. The price of skunk this season shows an advance of twenty-five per cent.

Artificial Stimulus.

The March sale in London heretofore has been guided largely by the demand for certain furs but, some dealers say, there has been a tendency this season to use artificial means to boost prices. According to these dealers who are in touch with the market and the raw supply there is no serious falling off in the supply of raw skins in the majority of furs. Trappers have made good catches and are not working out

their territory as has been reported in the east. The only deduction possible from this is that any great increase in the prices of the majority of popular furs is the result of artificial pressure.

The opinion among some of the big fur men just now is that Russian Sable will be "it" next season but that both lynx and muskrat will be in big demand also. Lynx, natural lynx, has made the greatest advance of any single variety of fur during the past two seasons both of which were seasons of big advances and the reason for this is found in the fact that when the prices of the furs that had been most popular soared too high for the average purse, customers turned to lynx as a desirable fur obtainable at a reasonable price for this fur during the present season is more than fifty per cent above what it was two seasons back.

The recent order-in-council passed in this province giving Indians the right to trap beaver north of parallel 53 until the close season expires in 1911 will, it is expected, make some material difference in the supply of beaver but, furriers point out, this increase will benefit the hat trade most as the hatters have been taking up the greater part of the available beaver of late.

On the whole it may be taken as a reliable tip that the high prices on furs which have prevailed this season and which may continue to soar next season, will eventually come down as the supply is not diminished to the degree eastern dealers have intimated and as, in the majority of countries where furs are sold, they are not necessities but luxuries.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Roberts.

The funeral of the late George Roberts, the E. & N. section man who perished on Goldstream mountain last week, takes place on Monday at 1:30 p. m. from the parlor of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., Government street, the interment taking place in Ross Bay cemetery.

Giles

The funeral of the late George Frederick Giles will take place this afternoon from the residence of W. B. Hall, 2402 Douglas street, at 3 p. m. The funeral will be under the auspices of the L.O.O.F., of which order the deceased was a member. The Rev. E. J. Miller, of St. Barnabas church, will officiate.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 8.—Fred Wulfer, 102 years old, believed to be the oldest man in Iowa, died today.

IRON AND BRASS BEDS

WE have just placed in stock a splendid array of Iron and Brass Beds, including many new designs in all Brass Beds, Brass and Iron enameled and plain enameled Beds. Be sure to see these nice designs while our stock is complete. Prices are extremely moderate and range in price from \$2.95 for a neat white enameled Iron Bed to \$43 for a handsome Brass Bed. Come now.

IRON BEDS

Handsome White Enameled Iron Bed, full size, heavy chills, fine brass trimmings. Strong fillings—

CASH PRICE

\$9.45

Pretty Blue Enameled Iron Bed, full size, nice pattern—

CASH PRICE

\$10.35



BRASS BEDS

Strong all brass Bed, large posts and fillings. The best bargain in a Brass Bed in the city. Full size

CASH PRICE

\$24.30

Beautiful brass Bed, pretty design, wire brushed, dull gold finish, full size. Splendid value for the money—

CASH PRICE

\$36.90

Mattresses, Beds, Springs and Pillows

We are headquarters for these goods. Fine line always in stock at lowest prices.

Smith & Champion

1420 Douglas St.

Near City Hall

Phone 718

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....2.50
Three months.....1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, January 9, 1910.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The suggestion has come from Alberni that the next meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League should be held there. The suggestion is a very attractive one. As the meeting will not be held before the late spring or early summer, the journey would be extremely pleasant and an arrangement might be made whereby the members of the League could go one way by water and the other way by land. It would be an exceedingly enjoyable and instructive trip.

We venture to suggest to the executive of the League that the time has come when special attention might well be directed to the West Coast. Several of the most energetic of the branch Leagues are located along the West Coast, and we can think of no better way whereby the members of those bodies could be got together and given an opportunity of telling about the resources of their respective localities than a meeting at Alberni would afford.

We recommend the suggestion to the favorable consideration of the executive of the League.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The report of the Board of Trade committee upon the water supply of the city has created a very profound impression throughout the city. There is no doubt that the very general impression prevails that the ratepayers have been asked to decide the question prematurely. This is quite apart from any difference of opinion that may exist as to the best source of supply. It seems to be felt on all hands that this is a matter upon which the ratepayers cannot afford to make a mistake, and least of all a mistake involving the expenditure of \$1,500,000. We think the bylaw will be defeated, and it certainly ought to be, for the information before the public is not sufficient to enable anyone to form an intelligent opinion. There is no man living who can do more than guess what it will cost to bring in the Sooke Lake water. We are all groping in the dark.

Something must be done and done at an early day. Sooke will not meet the necessities of the case existing at the present moment. The thing that appears necessary just now is to provide, not for the needs of Victoria in five years from now, but for its needs within two years. After we have decided how to do that, we can deal with the larger proposition, unless, indeed, it shall be deemed advisable to purchase the Esquimalt company's property immediately, but we prefer to leave that matter out of consideration at the present time. We do not wish to see issues confused, and the present question before the ratepayers is not whether they shall go for water to Sooke or Goldstream, but whether they shall vote \$1,500,000 upon a badly drawn bylaw and without knowing how the money is to be expended.

We take this position: 1st. The bylaw is improperly drawn and does not authorize the use of the money for the purpose for which the ratepayers have been told it would be employed, but for another purpose. In other words, it provides for the expenditure of the money to get water from Sooke River, whereas the ratepayers have been led to believe that it was proposed to get it from Sooke Lake.

2nd. Before the ratepayers are asked to vote any sum of money whatsoever they ought to be informed how it is to be expended, and they are not told if this money is to be used in constructing a tunnel and pipe line or an all-pipe line. This is a question upon which the ratepayers ought to pass specifically, that is, the project in detail should be laid before them and they should be informed exactly for what the money is to be employed.

3rd. No money ought to be voted for such a purpose without the report of a competent engineer as to the feasibility and cost of the alternative plans of getting water from Sooke.

No one is in a position to give any definite information upon these vital points, and that being the case, it is the duty of every ratepayer to record his vote against the bylaw.

They are asked to vote \$1,500,000 for they know not what, and without knowing if any useful work can be done for any such sum.

THAT WATER REPORT.

We have been asked to reproduce the report of the special committee of the Board of Trade in regard to the water question, and the comment made upon it editorially in this paper, so that the citizens might have a second opportunity of examining it. We are sorry that mechanical limitations make this impossible this morning, and that the best we can do under the circumstances is to give a synopsis of the matter. The report is based upon information by the city authorities. It sets out:

That, since January 1, 1907, the increase in services of water has been 1,324, or 32 per cent.

That 98 per cent. of the services are metered, only 87 services being unmetered. That the estimated consumption of water in 1909 was on an average of 2,700,000 gallons daily.

That the maximum average daily supply available from Elk Lake, without drawing upon the reserve stored in the Lake, is, according to Mr. A. L. Adams, 2,400,000, and hence that the reserve is already being drawn upon for the ordinary requirements of the city.

That Mr. Adams estimated that the Elk Lake supply would be sufficient until the city reached a population of 48,000 or, as he supposed, the year 1931, and he also estimated that the per capita daily consumption would be 50 gallons.

That the supply is already insufficient, and that the daily consumption within the part of the city and vicinity served from Elk Lake is nearly 30 gallons per capita.

That Elk Lake is now 49 inches below high-water mark.

That the area draining into Elk Lake is 2,750 acres, of which 1,400 belong to the city.

That the city can secure 625 additional acres the water from which can be diverted into Elk Lake. That the cost of this area will be \$5,000 without taking into account the cost of right of way or compensation for riparian rights.

That it has been stated in the press, although there are no available reports from which the accuracy of the statement can be determined, that water can be brought from Sooke Lake for \$1,500,000.

That it is alleged, but without any detailed information being available, that water can be brought from Sooke Lake by a tunnel and pipe line in five years and by an all-pipe line in two years.

That it is estimated that it would be necessary to expend \$100,000 to secure sufficient land around Sooke Lake to ensure the purity of the water.

That the price of the Esquimalt Water Works property, estimated by the rules prescribed by the Act of 1909, would be \$858,568, exclusive of the pipe line now under construction, and that adding \$150,000 for the cost of this line, the total cost of the Goldstream water delivered at the city limits would be \$1,008,568, which would include all the Esquimalt Water Works Company's property and the right to supply Victoria West and the Esquimalt peninsula.

That the future net income of the Esquimalt Water Works Company may be safely set at \$25,000 per annum.

That the net yearly cost of the Goldstream supply would be \$27,000.

That the net yearly cost of the Sooke supply would be \$60,000.

That there is a credit balance on the operation of the Water Department for the year 1909 of approximately \$16,000.

That the Esquimalt Water Works Company is under an obligation to supply the city with water under a five-years' contract at the rate of 6 cents per thousand gallons in quantities not less than 500,000 gallons daily nor exceeding 5,000,000 gallons daily.

That Elk Lake will prove insufficient before water can be brought in from Sooke, and that it will therefore be necessary to buy water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

That water from Sooke will cost the city \$60,000 a year plus the sinking fund without an equivalent increase in the revenue unless the water rates are increased or population increases beyond present indications.

That no by-law should be brought forward until the citizens have been put in possession of all material facts. That the Elk Lake supply should be increased as far as possible at reasonable cost.

That when the Elk Lake supply becomes insufficient, the city should take water temporarily from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

That sufficient area around Sooke Lake to ensure the purity of the lake water should be forthwith acquired.

That Sooke Lake should be permanently reserved for the use of the city.

That the relative merits of Sooke Lake and the property of the Esquimalt Water Works Company as the source of supply for the near future should be again investigated after full data in regard to Sooke Lake have been obtained.

In commenting upon this report we directed attention to the fact that the by-law does not propose to go to Sooke Lake but to Sooke river, and that the former is what the people always have had in mind; that this is probably merely an error in drafting, although it may be sufficient to prevent money raised under it from being used to utilize the water of Sooke Lake; that the right of the city to tunnel under the Goldstream hills, owned by the Esquimalt Water Works Company is not admitted and could only be settled after long and costly litigation; that the cost of renewing an all-pipe line would be nearly as great as the laying of the line in the first place; whereas the cost of increasing the supply by the tunnel and pipe line would only be the cost of the pipe from the end of the tunnel.

To this we may add that for the annual charge of \$27,000 above mentioned in the case of the Goldstream property the city would receive 25,000,000 gallons of water daily at the city boundary, whereas for the annual cost

of \$60,000 in the case of Sooke Lake, the city would only receive 5,000,000 gallons daily.

We think we have covered all the points included in the articles which we were asked to reproduce.

The agricultural products of Nova Scotia last year were valued at \$29,000,000. And yet Nova Scotia is only a little larger than Vancouver Island.

Replying to a correspondent we may say that there were no "New Year's honors" in the United Kingdom. Mr. Asquith declining to recommend any during a general election.

A Dominion \$20,000,000 loan can be called in July 1st. It bears four per cent interest. It is proposed to take it up with bonds bearing lower interest if the money market continues favorable.

The formation in the United States of an anti-trust league is a movement of great significance and importance. What the United States needs just now more than anything else is a new Magna Charta.

Down in Washington, D.C., certain society ladies tried to elbow Mrs. Taft out of the position of social leader at the United States capital, but she has quietly taken the centre of the stage and the others are now wondering what they are going to do about it.

The New York World publishes a diagram showing how to find the comet. It ought to be seen about four moon's diameters northeast of the Pleiades, but as it is not yet very bright, the night must be very clear and the observers eye exceptionally sharp if he can manage to see it.

An eastern paper credits Mr. McBride with addressing a public meeting at Winnipeg on December 31. It must have been his astral body utilizing his sub-conscious mind. That which we ordinarily recognize as Richard McBride was in Victoria on New Year's Eve.

We print a letter this morning from Mr. C. H. Topp, recently City Engineer. It is a remarkable letter and discloses a condition of things in relation to the administration of public affairs that will arrest the attention of the citizens. The time has certainly come for a new departure in the municipal government of Victoria.

When speaking of the refusal of certain public officers to respond to telephone calls, we mentioned the Inland Revenue Office as one of them. This was a mistake. The Inland Revenue Department in this city permits the free use of its telephone by the public having business with the office.

Attention is directed to the meeting of the Natural History Society, which is to be held in the Carnegie Library on Monday evening, when Mr. W. J. Sutton will read a paper on the timber resources of British Columbia. Mr. Sutton is well informed upon his subject, and he possesses a very happy faculty of presenting facts and opinions. We understand that the public will be welcomed to the meeting.

We have before us the New Year's number of the Halifax Chronicle. It is as breezy as optimistic, as full of the true meat of hopefulness as it were printed within the reach of the wind of the Pacific. And why should it not be so? Here's to Nova Scotia and the Chronicle. May the year 1910 be the greatest and best year in their long and gratifying history.

Now that the Wright Brothers have secured an injunction to keep other people from flying in the United States it is time to organize an atmospheric trust. Before we know it some one will take out an injunction to prevent people from breathing because by so doing they may interfere with the flight of an aeroplane. This would not be half as silly as some of the injunctions that have been granted in United States.

We venture to suggest that in the discussion of important public questions those persons who may think they have views of value to offer, ought to do so over their proper signatures. By failing to do so, sometimes persons, having something of real value to say, destroy their legitimate influence. No one cares to pay attention to anonymous letters, for the personnel of the writer is a very important factor. The public have a right to know who persons are who appear to endeavor to assist them in forming right conclusions, so that they may judge of their good faith.

In our reference yesterday to the Pass from the head of Dean Channel to the interior of British Columbia we spoke of it as new, but on further reference to the reports of the surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway we find that Mr. Joseph Hunter explored this Pass more than thirty years ago and that Mr. Cambie and Mr. John Trutch also went through it. It is right that, in the newer developments relating to the province, the explorations of the pioneer explorers should not be forgotten. Among these there is no one who did more useful service or whose reports on the country examined by him are of greater interest, than Mr. Joseph Hunter, who is one of the most esteemed residents of Victoria and is a witness of the coming about of that era of prosperity which he foretold years before most people knew anything of British Columbia except that it was a place on the map.

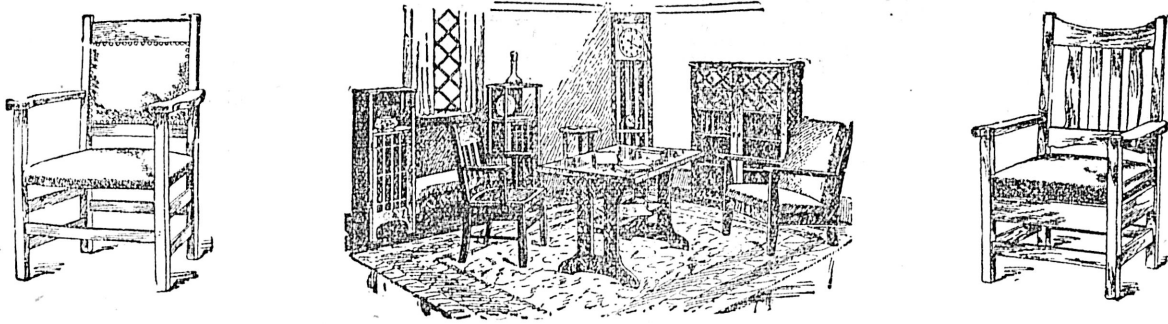
WEILER BROS.

Five Floors of Home Comforts.

WEILER BROS.

MISSION STYLES

An Unusual Showing of the Very Newest



Desirable Pieces for Every Room Shown

EACH SEASON sees more handsome creations in the Mission Style Furniture—sees this style of furniture grow in popularity. Much of this increased favor is due not alone to the excellence of design, but also to the many pleasing "finishes" given these pieces. We find the Early English the most popular. This is a finish between dull Mission and golden oak, and is very pleasing.

Few houses in Canada carry such a magnificent assortment as this store. We have Mission furniture pieces for every room in the home—suitable and useful pieces. We would appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these—to show you what a happy combination unusual design and this pleasing finish makes.

Come in and let us show you our offerings in the following:—

BUFFETS
HALL SEATS
EASY CHAIRS
LIBRARY TABLES

CHINA CABINETS
HALL MIRRORS
MORRIS CHAIRS
PARLOR TABLES

DINING CHAIRS
HALL CHAIRS
EASY ROCKERS
CLOCKS

DINNER WAGONS
HALL TABLES
SETTEES
FOOT RESTS

Mission Dining Rooms Are Decidedly Popular

THE popular style of diningroom nowadays is the diningroom fitted up in Mission style. The cost is little and the effect of carefully chosen furniture and hangings surprising. No other Western store shows such a complete stock of Mission furniture and no other is so well equipped to "fix up" your diningroom in this way. We stock a broad showing of Carpets, Curtains and Hangings and can promise you saving prices on the complete room's furnishings.

Mission Dining Tables, \$15

We show many styles in extension dining tables in the Mission design—finished in that popular Early English finish. Round and square styles in regular and pedestal designs are offered and there is a style and a price to suit you here. See what an excellent range we offer at from \$15 to \$45

Mission Style Dining Chairs, \$2.25

We have about 18 different styles of dining chairs in Mission design for you to choose from, and the price range will enable you to do much or little spending. Some have wood seats and some have leather upholstered seats. All are designed with a view to combining style, service and comfort. \$2.50 to \$12

Many Mission Buffets Offered—Priced from \$28 to \$100

You can satisfy most any desire in buffet style from these offerings. The variety of styles will surprise you and the prices are such as to appeal to any thrifty homekeeper. Newest designs from the leading makers. All up to the Weiler standard of quality. Priced at—

\$28, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$55, \$75, \$90, \$95, \$100

CHINA CABINETS TO MATCH THESE PRICED FROM \$20 TO \$65

Russian China—Best We Have Shown

Don't Miss Seeing These Handsome Examples—Tomorrow

THIS new Russian China is the handsomest china we have ever shown in our store—which means that it is the finest ever offered for sale in Victoria. When our Mr. Weiler was East, almost a year ago, he was fortunate enough to secure a limited shipment of it. It has taken almost a year to secure it, and even then we consider ourselves fortunate. For little of it has ever wandered so far afield.

Come and see unusual design and finish—new shapes and ideas—the Russian's Cups and Saucers, Plates, Chocolate Sets and many other pieces for the table are shown. There is also an excellent assortment of plates depicting wolf hunting and other typical Russian scenes—beautiful hand work. Don't miss these magnificent creations—come tomorrow.

Ever Visited Our Silverware Dep't?

Get Acquainted by Coming to See These Pieces

IF YOU have never visited our silverware department, here is an excellent "excuse" to get acquainted—come in to see these handsome Sterling Silver pieces. You'll be delighted with these and agreeably surprised at the magnificent showing of other silverware. We carry an extensive stock of silverware from the largest factories in the world and we offer these at fairest prices. Investigate—you'll find an absence of "exclusive store" pricings.

STERLING SILVER MIRRORS, \$15 and \$12
STERLING SILVER HAIR BRUSHES at \$10 and \$7.50
STERLING MOUNTED COMBS at \$3.00
STERLING MOUNTED MUSTARD POTTS, from \$2.00
STERLING MOUNTED SALTS AND PEPPERS, per pair \$1.50
SUGAR SHAKERS, cut glass, sterling silver mounted, at each \$3.00
STERLING NAPKIN RINGS, from \$1 to \$1.50
STERLING MOUNTED GLASS HAIRPIN HOLDERS, at \$1.25
STERLING MOUNTED GLASS TOOTH BRUSH HOLDERS, at each, \$2 and \$1.50
STERLING SILVER SALT SPOONS, at 50c

STERLING MOUNTED CUT GLASS VASES, at \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50
STERLING MOUNTED CUT GLASS COLOGNE BOTTLES, at each, \$4.00 and \$2.50
STERLING MOUNTED SALAD SERVERS, pair \$4.00
STERLING SILVER MEAT FORKS, at \$4.00
STERLING SILVER BUTTER KNIVES, at \$3.00 \$2.50
STERLING SILVER OLIVE FORKS, at \$1.75
STERLING SILVER GRAVY LADLES, at \$5, \$4.50 and \$4.00
STERLING SILVER BABY SPOONS, at \$2.50 and \$1.50
STERLING SILVER SUGAR TONGS, at \$1.50
STERLING SILVER BON-BON TONGS, at \$1.25

Krys--Tol Glassware—A Special Showing

Chippendale Pattern—A "Distinctively Different" Creation

A SPECIAL display of Krys-Tol Glassware. This is the make you see so extensively advertised in the leading magazines. Chippendale pattern this and a peculiarly handsome pattern it is. Many features separate it from others and has many advantages which are peculiarly its own. Straight lines, squared handles, simple beauty, superior strength, great brilliancy, amazing economy—these are a few.

No need to pay a fancy price for plain table glassware; no need either, to pay a fancy price for fancy things. This is a beautiful crystal ware at a price readily within the reach of all, yet so beautiful in design that one would never associate it with any idea of "cheapness." Visit our first floor and see dozens of pieces suitable for your table.

Furnish-ers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs, Churches, Schools, Boats

WEILER'S

The West's Greatest Furniture House

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN BOARDING TRAIN

W. R. Palmer, Eldest Son of R.
M. Palmer Fatally Injured
at Sidney

Crushed between the moving train and the high platform on the Victoria Ferry and Railway Co.'s wharf at Sidney, Walter Richard Palmer, eldest son of R. M. Palmer, recently provincial horticultural commissioner, last night received such severe injuries that he died shortly after reaching the St. Joseph's hospital.

The young man had been among the passengers to disembark from the steamer Iroquois, having been visiting one of the Gulf islands on business, and it was in swinging on the V. & S. train, which was en route to Victoria, that the fatal accident occurred. He was not able to get completely within the cover of the rear vestibule of the car before the latter came opposite the wharf platform. His body was struck by the corner of this and was wedged within three or four inches of space.

A number witnessed the occurrence and, in horror, rushed to his assistance when he fell in an unconscious and dying condition. Scarcely a rib escaped—all were shattered. With as much care as circumstances permitted the body was placed on the train, which came through to the city in exceptionally fast time, so that medical attention might be secured.

Waiting at the depot was Dr. Fraser and the ambulance. The former quickly inspected Palmer and ordered him to the St. Joseph's hospital. However, he was beyond human skill, expiring within an hour of his arrival.

Mr. Palmer was 23 years of age and a native of Manitoba. With his father he managed their fruit ranch—one of the finest on southern Vancouver Island, in fact, an orchard which has been accepted by experts as a model. Under the capable tuition of the ex-commissioner of horticulture he had become an expert in that line and, while accurate information could not be secured at the time of going to press, it is believed that his presence at the islands is accounted for by business of that character. The remains have been removed to the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Co.'s parlors and the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

SALES AGGREGATE MILLION DOLLARS

(Continued from Page One)

other of 30 feet, the sale price of both aggregating \$19,000.

The Lenz & Leiser wholesale store on Yates street, which was purchased a week ago by Fink, for a sum of \$40,000, was resold yesterday for \$48,000. The property has a frontage of 60 feet on Yates street and a depth of 100 feet.

H. E. Levy and associates during the past few days have purchased two in Victoria, one on the Rockland Park subdivision comprising 54 lots, two lots on the northeast corner of Herald and Douglas streets for \$35,000; and two lots on Haultain and Fernwood roads for \$11,000.

The Grace property on the corner of Penhryn and Douglas streets has changed hands for a sum of \$27,000. Grant & Lineham during the past week have sold inside property on Douglas and Broad streets amounting to \$72,000; two houses in the Fairfield estate for \$7,800; two lots on Bay street for \$7,800; and fruit and farming lands for \$16,000.

The A.O.U.W. hall and the site upon which it stands have passed through the market again. W. N. Mitchell selling the property to A. C. Burdick for a sum of \$28,600. Mr. Mitchell bought the property less than a month ago for \$4,000.

R. Landsberg, of the Empire Realty company, reports the following sales made during the past week: A piece of property with a 150-foot frontage on Government street part of the Finlayson homestead; a piece with a 99-foot frontage and 114 feet in depth on Victoria street, on which is standing a ten-roomed house, a lot measuring 30 feet by 66 feet on Langley street with part of the Angel hotel thereon; a lot in the Finlayson homestead on Douglas street; a plot measuring 70 feet by 110 feet with two modern cottages at the corner of Douglas and Market streets; a house belonging to S. Johns, with 127 feet frontage on Douglas street and a depth of 200 feet; two lots measuring 80 feet by 138 feet near the fire hall on Douglas street; a lot measuring 60 feet by 120 feet on Fort street near Cook, where a garage is to be erected by Messrs. Phibbs and Martin; a lot measuring 60 feet by 120 feet, with a tenement house on Yates street; a modern house and lot opposite John's brothers, on Douglas street; and a

Government street lot in the Finlayson homestead.

Many Lots Sold

McPherson and Fullerton report the following sales: A lot on Yates street, to Arthur Nelson, of Vancouver; lot 6, block 2, in the Hollywood Park subdivision, to Dr. A. McNaughton, of this city; lot 2, block 4, in Hollywood Park, to B. Blake; lot 21, block 4, in Hollywood Park to C. W. Holland; lots 25 and 26, block 1, in Hollywood Park to T. E. Rant for \$2,000; lot 17 in Hollywood Park to Mr. Proctor for \$1,000; lot 6 in the Peer estate to Charles Callon, of Illinois, for \$4,500; a house and lot in Hollywood Park for \$4,000; a house and lot on Oak Bay avenue for \$7,350; the three foregoing to recent arrivals from the northwest; The Pantages Theatre on Johnson street, to Burdick Brothers and Green; and 60 acres adjacent to Cordova bay, with waterfrontage, for \$12,000. This firm has also a number of sales pending which will be completed during the present week.

The Northwest Real Estate company North the sale of 60 acres near Keating for \$16,000; a house on Pandora avenue for \$7,000; a house on Hulton street for \$3,500; a house on Douglas street for \$5,250; twelve lots in Rockland Park for \$4,050; and a lot on Kings road for \$800.

A corner of Douglas street and Burdette avenue has been sold to T. S. McPherson by A. C. McCallum.

The B. C. Land and Investment Agency has put through the sale of a lot on Douglas street, the purchaser being T. S. McPherson.

Carter and Power yesterday sold two lots with houses on Hillside avenue.

Three lots on Douglas street at the end of the car line were sold yesterday.

Mr. Gus Porter yesterday sold his large home and full-size lot on Douglas street, between Blanchard and Douglas streets for the sum of \$8,000. The deal was put through by himself and the purchaser was Mr. Oregon Hastings.

VICTORIA TAKES BAY'S MEASURE

Capt. "Billy" Newcombe's Fifteen Won From Boys in Blue By Eight to Three

Playing the fastest and most aggressive Rugby football that has been seen on a local gridiron this season, the Victoria ruggers defeated the James Bay Athletic association's fifteen yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay grounds by the close score of eight points to three.

Two tries by Capt. Newcombe and a goal kicked by Fullback Lowery made up the score for the winners of the red jersey, while the only score of the day for the J. B. A. A. was made when speedy Frank Nason slipped over the line near the touch line. Leo Sweeney failed to convert, the angle being too far from the posts.

From the time the Victoria team to be seen that the two fifteens were most evenly matched and the fair crowd of spectators present was aware that there would be some Rugby played. And they were not wrong.

Both teams had good, heavy, hard-working forwards and they certainly were not lacking in the back. The final whistle sounded. In the back division Victoria was much superior to the lads from across the Causeway.

For the first fifteen minutes of play the oval pigskin journeyed from one end of the field to the other and although it looked dangerous for both teams at times the ball was kept out of danger.

The First Tally.

The first ally was made when, after a five-yard scrum near the J. B. A. A. goal, Capt. Newcombe got the pigskin and dodged his way past the eager bunch of Bays, touching the ball down directly between the posts. Lowery had an easy time punting the ball accurately, clinching the additional points for the winners.

The Bays took a brace and went out for a try, but work as hard as they would the Victoria backs would not let the ball get into the coveted zone, when Referee Moresby called half-time the Victorians had five points to their credit, while the Bays had not scored.

After the interval both fifteens came back refreshed, Victoria taking the kick and going down the field with a good burst of speed. The ball was returned and the Bays got down near the Victoria goal but were not equal to the task of getting the goal over the line.

A Free Kick.

Referee William Moresby awarded the Bays a free kick from the 25-yard line, but Frank Nason failed to connect. Victoria returned the ball. From a scrum Sedger and Jack Sweeney got away with a dribbling rush and, after getting the ball near the twenty-five yard line, Lowery was on the job and took possession. Shortly after this Newcombe made his second try, which Lowery failed to convert.

With but ten minutes to play, Frank Nason made a most spectacular run and redeemed himself by scoring the only try of the day for the Bays.

That a good fifteen can be selected from both these teams to face Vancouver on next Saturday was evident from the play, and with the weight and speed they possess they should be able to shake up those coming from across the Gulf.

At three-quarters Heb Gillespie was the shining star for Victoria, while Lowery at full and Newcombe at half were beyond criticism.

For the Bays Miller, Sedger and the Sweeneys were the pick while Grimason put up a great game at half-back. Dennis Thompson and Frank Nason were all there on the three-quarter line. Boss Johnson got a kick on the head from Spencer in the first half and was out of the running in the balance of the match, although he fought gamely.

The Teams.

The teams lined up as follows:
J. B. A. A. Victoria.
Johnson Fullback Lowery
Carss Three-Quarters
Thompson Heb Gillespie
Thompson Young
Nason Bromley
Grimason Meredith
Grimason Halfbacks Newcombe
McInnes Higgin
Leo Sweeney Forwards Hopgood
Miller Spencer
Sedger R. Gillespie
Sweeney Wilnot
Kennedy Cator
Campbell S. Gillespie
Milligan Jepson
Robson Turner
Referee—Wm. Moresby. Linesmen—
Peter Turner (J. B. A. A.), K. L. Besseux (Victoria).

AT HALF TIME

From Johannesburg, South Africa, comes the report that Jimmy Britt has caught there remarkably. In a three-round bout with Maurice Fleming, an amateur champion, he opened the eyes of the fans.

Jack Johnson was knocked out by Joe Choynski as far back as 1901. Four years before Jeffries and Choynski went twenty rounds to a draw in San Francisco. Two years later Jeff won the championship.

To enable the American football authorities to obtain a thorough insight into Rugby as practiced in the Old Country, with a view to introducing needed reforms in the U. S. style, it is suggested that the former send a delegation of representatives to see it played on its national heath.

Because Frank Baylis is essentially a five-mile runner don't imagine that he's going to allow Burn to get away with that 1000 purse. The Victorian is not quitter. If it's in him to beat that Calgary man he's going to do it next Thursday and that's all there is to it.

The Ladysmith Citizens' League has elected officers for the current year as follows: V. B. Harrison, president; George Wilson, secretary-treasurer; executive committee, D. Nicholson, D. M. Carley, Dr. Dier, M. Matheson, Theo. Bryant and Rev. J. M. Wilkinson.

The intermediates are coming. That second division soccer match between Beacon Hill and Victoria West was the best ever. Beacon Hill's enthusiasm was roused to its highest pitch as he watched the clean and fast combination of the youngsters and noted the splendid way in which they guarded their goals. No ill-feeling, little if any strenuous body-checking—all straight running, passing, and shooting, the ball being kept on the move continually. Both the Victoria West and the Hills did themselves proud. They have the makings of championship senior elevens and, while the Hills won out, both are entitled to the warmest praise.

The B. C. A. A. U. was supposed to meet on Friday night but, as only two of the accredited members of the local executive put in an appearance, all they did was to exchange a few entertaining stories, sarcastically comment on the others' slackness in attendance to duty, and depart. And the worst of it is that the all-important question of the association of amateurs and professionals on the football field was to have been debated. Perhaps nothing would have been done—in fact, it's more than probable that the vexed issue would have been sedulously avoided but isn't it probable that those who are antagonistic to the Union will view this indifference in the light of a triumph?

Victoria and Vancouver will meet here next Saturday in one of the McKee cup series. From that date it is likely that local enthusiasts will be treated to some genuine Rugby. The home men are training. Vancouver's fifteen is at its best. Both are determined to win—the one to bring the British Columbia and the Pacific Coast championships to the Island; the other to hold what they have. It looks as though Nanaimo would take no active part in this "small hickering" when the season started they were in for the league with a fanfare of trumpets. Since the clarion notes have died away. The Coal Miners don't seem to want any-

thing to do with Rugby. Association football is their recreation—first, last and all the time.

Here's something that will interest those Victorians who worship at the shrine of the Goddess of Basketball

—if there be such a deity. Way back east, in a little burg which is known as New York, they have a novel method of playing the game. The competing teams are placed in a huge cage. This allows play to proceed without any stop with the exception

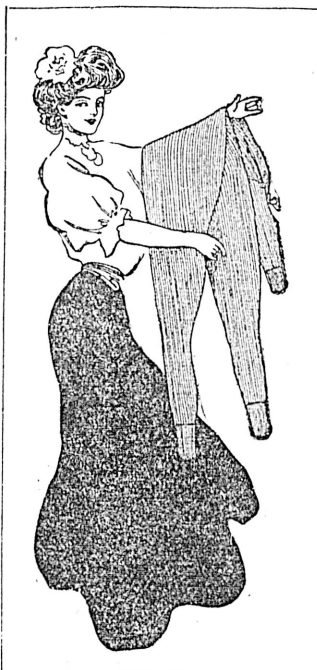
of the momentary cessation occasioned from time to time by the interference of the referee. There are no sidelines to worry about and from first to last the issue is fought out, the spectators peering through the wires, with the same curiosity and perhaps more

enthusiasm as is evinced by a circus crowd viewing the menagerie. What's the matter with H. G. Findlay, the Y. M. C. A. physical director, arranging for such a convenience in connection with the association's new building?

White House January Sale

MONDAY BARGAINS UNDERWEAR AND HOSE

Now Underwear and Stockings take their turn in our series of January Sale events. Fine value-gleanings in this stock-buying-chances much too good to be missed by those with an appreciation for extraordinary bargains.



Jaeger Pure Wool Undervests One-Third Off

Jaeger Pure Wool Combinations. Regular \$5.50. Sale price **\$3.65**
Jaeger Pure Wool Drawers. Regular \$4.00. Sale price **\$2.65**

Watson's Natural Wool Undervests.

Regular 65c Each
Regular 75c **50c**
Regular 85c
Regular 90c
Regular \$1.00

Watson's Natural and White Undervests.

Regular \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25. Sale price **75c**

Watson's White Cotton and Wool Vests and Drawers.

Regular 75c. Sale price **50c**
Regular 60c. Sale price **40c**

Children's Swiss Underwear, white vests.
Regular 50c. Sale price **35c**
Regular 60c. Sale price **40c**
Regular 70c. Sale price **50c**
Regular 80c. Sale price **60c**
Regular 90c. Sale price **70c**

Children's Watson Natural Underwear.

Regular 40c. Sale price **30c**
Regular 45c. Sale price **35c**
Regular 50c. Sale price **35c**
Regular 55c. Sale price **40c**
Regular 60c. Sale price **50c**
Regular 65c. Sale price **55c**
Regular 70c. Sale price **60c**
Regular 75c. Sale price **65c**

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose.

Regular 35c and 40c. Sale price... **25c**

Ladies' Embroidered Cashmere Hose.

Regular 60c. Sale price **50c**
Regular 65c. Sale price **50c**
Regular 75c. Sale price **60c**
Regular 90c. Sale price **60c**

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose.

Regular 25c, 35c and 40c. Sale price **20c**

Children's Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose.

Sizes 5½, 6, 6½—Regular 15c. Sale **10c**

Sizes 8½ and 9—Regular 30c and 35c. Sale price **20c**

Sizes 9½ and 10—Regular 40c and 50c. Sale price **25c**

Size 7—Regular 20c. Sale price... **15c**

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.



Attention Men!



Fit-Reform Clothing Sale—A Money-Saver

It's a chance for you to make the biggest interest you ever made on an investment of any kind. This may sound big. It does, it's forcible language, but we will back it up by delivering the goods. **Big slices cut off the price. Look at these items.**

Suits

MEN'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, worth \$16.00 to \$18.00. Now

\$9.95

MEN'S DARK WORSTED SUITS, worth \$20.00 to \$22.00, now

\$12.75

FINE BLUE SERGE SUITS—Large sizes, worth \$20.00, now

\$14.50

Overcoats

MEN'S OVERCOATS, Rainproof, worth \$12.00, now

\$8.00

WELL-TAILORED OVERCOATS, worth \$18.00, now.

\$10.95

GOOD HEAVYWEIGHT OVERCOATS, worth \$20.00 now.

\$16.00

Boys' Suits

We have some good values in Boys' Suits, worth \$6.50 to \$8.50, now

\$4.45

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, now

85c

Men's Pants

MEN'S PANTS, worth \$4.00 to \$5.00, now

\$2.85

MEN'S WORSTED PANTS, worth \$4.50 to \$5.50, now

\$3.45

FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH WORSTED PANTS, worth \$8.50, now

\$5.90

Allen & Co.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government St, Victoria.

Allen & Co.



Big Shoe Bargains

Great doings at our WINTER SHOE SALE.

Good Shoes were never cheaper than now. See our windows for Saturday selling.

FULLERTON
THE SHOEMAN.

Phone L-953. 1008 Gov't St.

TO LOAN

\$100,000

In sums of from \$1000 to \$20,000 at current rate of interest.

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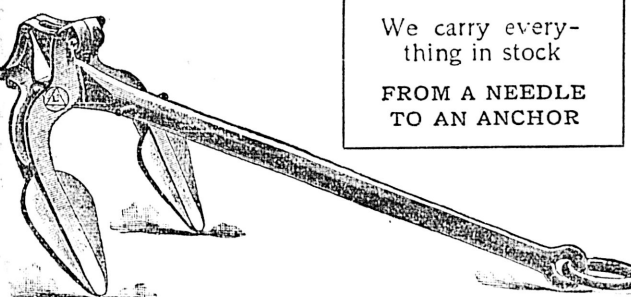
Dressing Gowns and Jackets

The best of qualities are represented here. Our prices are the lowest, up from\$3.25

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant Street, Opposite E. & N. Depot.

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We carry everything in stock
FROM A NEEDLE
TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street

Victoria, B. C.

EVERYBODY

Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.

Hull, Canada

FRESH EGGS FRESH EGGS

You can get them by using Sylvester Excelsior Meal, being a ground mixture of Corn, Grits and Egg Producer which is the ideal morning food. Try a sack and watch results. Per sack, \$1.75

SYLVESTER FEED CO. Tel. 413, 709 Yates Street

NEWS OF THE CITY

Local Council of Women.

The regular monthly meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held on Monday afternoon in the City hall at 2:30.

King's Daughters.

The Ministerial Circle of the King's Daughters will hold their first meeting for 1910 on Monday next, the 10th inst., at the Fort street rooms.

St. Andrew's Young Peoples Society.
On Monday evening, in the lecture room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Dr. Whittier, who has a reputation of being an interesting and entertaining speaker, will give an address dealing with the history of Rome. All will be welcome. No charge.

Speaks in Morning

Rev. J. Bruce Wallace, M.A., will speak at the morning service at the First Congregational church, and will, as announced in one column of the Times, as going to speak in the evening. Rev. Mr. Wallace is a spiritually minded man and a fluent speaker.

To Exchange Pulpits.

In view of the union services to be conducted under the auspices of the Metropolitan Methodist church and the First Presbyterian church beginning next Sunday Mr. Hollings and Dr. Campbell will exchange pulpits this morning.

Natural History Society.

A regular meeting of the Natural History society will be held on Monday evening, January 10th, 1910, at eight o'clock in their rooms Carnegie library. The subject is: "Our Timber Wealth and its Conservation," by W. J. Sutton.

New Aldermanic Candidate

W. G. Winterburn announces his candidature for alderman in ward 5. Mr. Winterburn was a candidate in Ward 4 last civic elections, but was defeated. His friends have been urging him to run in ward 5, where he is now located, for the past few weeks.

Report Is Issued

The full official report of the proceedings of the Dominion Education association annual meeting, which was held last year in this city during the month of July, has just been issued. It is a volume of more than casual interest to all concerned in educational matters.

Alderman Mable to Run

Alderman William Mable has consented to allow his name to again go before the electors of ward one as a candidate in the forthcoming municipal contest. This makes four candidates now out in ward one, the others being Alderman W. M. Ross, W. M. Mitchell and W. Birnie.

Municipal Campaign

W. E. Oliver, one of the mayoralty candidates, will hold his last public campaign at the A.O.U.W. hall next Tuesday night. On the eve of the municipal elections (Wednesday) Alderman Turner will hold a final rally in the Victoria theatre, at which only his own supporters will be invited to the platform.

Evangelistic Service.

A special evangelistic service will be held in the Grand theatre this evening at 7:30 led by Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson. The band and songster brigade will assist in making the meeting bright and interesting. A quartette has been formed whose singing will be a special feature. All are welcome.

Cadets' Shoot.

At the regular Saturday morning shoot of the Cadets of the Victoria College some good scores were yesterday hung up at the Drill hall. The following are the scores of the top-notchers made yesterday at the Drill hall out of a possible twenty-five scores: P. Salmon, 22; Ernest Elford, 19; Macaulay, 19; Green, 17; Yates, 16; and Vernon Stevens, 16.

Sale on Seizure

On a judgment in favor of the plaintiff in Wilson McLean vs. the Cassiar Gold and Copper company, a dispute over wages, Sheriff Richards will sell by auction in his office on Tuesday, January 18, all the assets of the Cassiar company, including mining leases, five bench and four creek; three mineral claims in the Cassiar district and all the machinery etc., connected with the plant.

Slew the King Bear

Victim of the worthy Skookum Jim's unerring rifle, a fine example of the Rocky Mountain grizzly, mounted as a rug, is on show in a Government street fur store just now. Skookum met Mr. Bar's in the Cariboo and in the scrap that followed the bar came off second best. The rug is very fine, almost silver in places and mixed with rich cinnamon. The fur is remarkably close and fine and the head is very good.

As Cassius, Dangerous

"Yond Cassius had a lean and hungry look" in the police court yesterday morning, but whether or not it was because he thought too much and whether or not "such men are dangerous," the court did not try to find out. There was sufficient evidence to show that this particular Cassius had become simply spifflicated—which is Chaucerian for intoxicated—and therefore he was caused to contribute the customary amount. A second Cassius not so lean and hungry looking, however, the two of them forming the entire docket yesterday—who was also of the inebriate army, paid the same fine and went his way.

To Meet Rev. J. G. Wallace.

Invitations have been sent out to a number of ministers and laymen to attend an informal lunch given in honor of the Rev. J. Bruce Wallace, M.A., who has been attracting large audiences for his lectures of the Social teachings of the gospel. The lunch will be held in the Broad St. Hall restaurant at noon Monday, Jan. 10, and the committee ask those who received invitations to kindly intimate to R. W. Clark, phone 1092, early Monday their intention to be present so that proper arrangements can be made. If any desire to be present who do not receive cards of invitation if they will kindly communicate with Mr. Clark they can be accommodated. It is expected that a large number will be present. The committee would particularly like to have the ministers of the city meet Mr. Wallace.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., January 8, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains comparatively high from this southward to California and unsettled weather continues along the coast. Milder weather extending to Alberta while in Saskatchewan and Manitoba zero temperatures continue.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Min. | Max. |
|---------------------|----------|-------|
| Vancouver | 33 | 41 |
| New Westminster | 32 | 36 |
| Kamloops | 14 | 21 |
| Barkerville | 10 | 20 |
| Fort Simpson | 32 | 34 |
| Atlin | 28 | 30 |
| Dawson, Y. T. | 18 below | 34 b. |
| Calgary, Alta. | 16 | 30 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 4 below | 6 |
| Portland, Ore. | 34 | 39 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 42 | 46 |

FOURCASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday.
Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy with occasional drizzle or rain.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with occasional sleet or rain.

SATURDAY.
Highest 41
Lowest 37
Mean 39
Rain .02 inch; sunshine, 48 minutes.

WANDERED TO HIS DEATH

Inquest in Case of George Roberts Who Died From Exposure.

That George Roberts, whose half-naked body was found in the woods near Goldstream last Wednesday, came to his death from exposure after having lost his way while intoxicated, was the substance of the verdict returned by the jury empanelled by Coroner Hart yesterday, when George Fisher and Joseph Barlow, two of the men who were in the party that found the body, gave their evidence.

The evidence of Barlow showed that the unfortunate Roberts had wandered at least ten miles, largely in a circle, up hill and down dale, before he lay down exhausted to die. At one point the trail he left led down from the face of a mountain towards the power house and Barlow, fearing the belated lights and had started towards them. Then, when he got to the lower ground he lost sight of the lights and wandered away from the proper direction. Barlow told of finding the man's hat and overcoat at intervals along his trail and long distances apart.

Roberts had had a good record during his career at Goldstream and the witnesses this morning said that he was not a heavy drinker. Dr. Hart in sending the jury out stated that it was apparent that the man had died of exposure while under the influence of liquor and the jury after being out about two minutes brought in substantially that verdict.

THE VAGARIES OF ALEX AND MARY

Wherein a Cough Medicine of Wonderful Properties is Involved.

Alex and Mary and just gone long but whether it was to "ring those charming bells," the old song has it, or not, we shall see. The fact is that Alex, is a skookum member of the Songhees colony and Mary is his kiootch. Alex, had obtained possession of some very delectable cough medicine and, like a good husband, he had passed some of it long to Mary, the latter good soul having threatened to make her lord and master look like a button in a jacket if he didn't. As a result the pair were discovered wandering more or less along but chiefly from the side on the Esquimalt road on Friday afternoon. The provincial police garnered them and led them to the cells and in the police court yesterday morning Alex was charged with having liquor in his possession, while Mary stood up before Magistrate Jay under the appalling charge of having been disgracefully drunk. It did no good for her to insist that she was a perfect lady. The evidence was on Mary's breath and she gracefully admitted the corn. Neither of the pair had the slightest recollection to hear them tell it, where they obtained the liquor and although Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police, tried hard to get at the facts he was unsuccessful up to yesterday afternoon.

Magistrate Jay took into consideration the marital relationship, Alex, and Mary and split the fine, charging them \$6 each.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTOR

Statement by Bishop Perrin Regarding Rumored Appointment.

Bishop Perrin has asked the Colonist to state that the paragraph in the Times last evening with regard to the appointment of a rector for Christ Church Cathedral was wholly unauthorized. The editor telephoned to him that he had received a telegram from Montreal to the effect that the Rev. A. J. Doull had accepted the position, and the Bishop replied that this was not the case and begged the editor not to publish the information. A similar request was made to the editor of the Colonist. No name of any clergyman has been officially placed by the Bishop before the churchwardens and church committee of the Cathedral.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Bishop and Mr. Doull, has been entirely private, and no definite conclusion has been reached in the matter. The Bishop hopes earnestly that the Reverend gentleman may accept the position and after the matter has been laid before the churchwardens and committee, an official announcement will be made. A special committee is called for this morning in the vestry after morning service.

The Rev. A. J. Doull was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon in 1896 and is a graduate of the University of Oxford, he has for three years been Curate of the Parish Church at Leeds. He has been rector of the Church of the Advent, Montreal since 1899, and is a well-known clergyman in that Diocese.

Heating Stoves, fancy or plain, at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street. Get one and make the house warm and cozy for Xmas.

Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque

The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Paid up capital over \$100,000.00; assets, over \$2,000,000.00. Branch office 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

GOLF JACKETS

Another lot of those comfortable knitted Wool Coats have arrived in white, cardinal and navy and we are offering them while they last at—
FOR LADIES, each \$2.50 and \$3
FOR GIRLS, each \$1.75 and \$2

ALSO

HEAVY WOOL HOSE for boys, special at per pair 25c, 30c and35c
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, at per pair, 25c, 40c and50c

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
636 Yates St.

THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730

150 "Underwoods" in use here.

The Exchange

Furniture and Book Store is at

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.

Just Arrived

The very latest creations in Fancy collars, Boas, Stocks, etc., and without doubt the most up-to-date store in town for Christmas presents at lowest prices.

Mrs. J. E. ELLIOTT

760 YATES STREET
Next door to Carnegie Library.
Phone R-1621

Blue Point Oysters, per tin25c
Robertson's Scotch Marmalade, per tin25c
Extra Fancy Large Navel Oranges, per doz.35c
Good Size and Sweet Navel Oranges, per doz.25c
Best value for your money, is our motto.

F. BURRIDGE

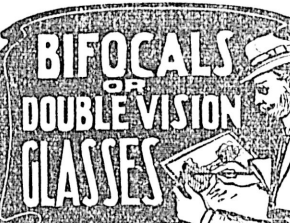
971 Yates St. Phone 224

XMAS GIFTS AT COST PRICE

To clear a quantity of JEWELRY AND DECORATED CHINA, both ornamental and useful articles. All these goods are good value, and absolutely marked down at cost. Store open every night until 9:30.

A. J. Clyde

58 Johnson St.
The B.C. Trading Co's Old Stand



Give a satisfaction that nothing will replace. They come so near to the natural that you will feel like you did in boyhood.

J. H. Le PAGE

1242 Government Street.

Johnson and Burns fight at the Empress theatre, Jan. 10, 11, 12. Your opportunity. 10c admission.
Try the new Silver Spring Lager, the best yet.

Gentlemen Now Use

a smaller watch than formerly. In our stock of watches we specialize our

Small Thin Model

in our own special movement.
FINEST GOLD-FILLED CASES, \$32.50 to\$20.00
SOLID GOLD CASES, \$50.00 to\$35.00
The best guarantee we can give the public is our name on the dial and movement plate.

REDFERN & SONS

1009 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

A Gold Watch Free

Our Bicycle Sale has been a success and we are satisfied, but there are a few wheels left, and a Gold Watch will be given free with each.

We have two snaps in new Drop-head Sewing Machines for Christmas

THOS. PLIMLEY

posite Spencer's

1110 Government Street

P.S.—We sell the celebrated Oliver Visible Typewriter, also Mirrosopes.

Victoria Plumbing Company

—A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL—

Tel. L 313

714 Yates St.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 521. Telephone 584

Great Bargain Sale for Christmas

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

20 to 30 p.c. deductions throughout

The Mikado Bazaar

1404 Government Street - - - - - Cor. Johnson Street.

Heating the Home

The Modern Method

See us about that furnace. Don't let it go any longer. We can give estimates on Hot Water, Steam or Warm Air.

Ask us about heat, that is what we are in business for. Estimates free.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

Heating Engineers, Etc.
755 Broughton St.
Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

MT. TOLMIE

Sand and Gravel

SCREENED AND GRADED

Lineham Scott Sand & Gravel Co.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work. Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices

Office 634 View Street
Phones: Mng'r's residence, 2193.
Office 664; Pits L1851

SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

SMOKER—Quality is the best talking point. My choice cigars are quality in 10c cigars.

F. H. SCHNOTER, Mfr., Victoria.

Whittaker's Almanac, in paper and cloth, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current,
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

The Colonist

For a Snap in

NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam

66 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

The New Store in the Old Grocery Stand

We make a special effort to satisfy our customers. Give us an opportunity to satisfy you in your grocery buying.

A. POOL

Grocery

623 Yates Street. Phone 448.

Advertise in the Colonist

IT'S THE SAME WITH Whiskies and Wines

As with everything else. The biggest stock means the best variety, the widest range of best brands and consequently the very best and most economical buying for the purchaser.

Ours is the largest line in Victoria, and the prices will make you come again.

Many heads of families have found already that they can always get just what they call for here, delivered at their residences in the nick of time, just when we promise it, and that price is always right.

Fine Old Port and Sherry a Specialty

Capital City Wine Store
Tel. 19974. 1327 Douglas St. Cor. Johnson.



Emery
Wheels
Silver
Solder

**Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws
Falling Saws Circular Saws**

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., Agents. Phone 59.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Alterations to Store.
A building permit has been issued to Henry Young & Company for alterations to premises on Government street, to cost \$3,000.

Mr. Oliver's Committee.
A full meeting of the general committee and workers in Mr. Oliver's campaign is called for Monday (tomorrow) evening at the committee rooms for final organization work.

Mistake in Initials.
Through an error the statement appeared that W. O. Carter had resigned as collector of revenue tax, instead of Robert Carter. The former is still employed in the provincial assessor's office.

Painting Raffle.
The drawing for a handsome water color painting, which was displayed in the windows of Finch & Finch, Government street, for raffle, took place last night. Ticket No. 99 won the prize. The holder of that card is requested to call and procure his or her award.

Metropolitan Young Women's Club.
The members are asked to remain for a few minutes at the close of this evening's service to consider matters of importance to the club. On account of the special evangelistic services being held in the different churches this will be the last meeting of the club until February 2.

New Candidate in Ward Three.
H. P. McDowell, for many years assistant chief of the Victoria fire department, has announced himself as an aldermanic candidate in Ward Three. In presenting himself as a bidder for the suffrages of Ward Three, Mr. McDowell says: "I am absolutely free from alliance with social, political or commercial interests, and am therefore in a position to serve the city's affairs for the public welfare without reference to influence from any source."

Week of Prayer.
The closing meetings of this series were held yesterday, the special subject being "Families and the Young." Under this heading the day and Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., colleges and theological methods all found a place. Mr. N. Shakespeare, as an old friend of Sunday schools, appropriately conducted the meeting in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Whittier gave a most helpful address at the evening meeting on the "Prayer of the Lord," which fully brought the course to a close.

Legs Broken By Cable.
With his legs, which had been broken in an accident during the day at Sidney Island, in temporary splints, a Hindu was brought to the city for medical treatment by last night's V. & S. train. The East Indian, who was an employee of the Sidney Island Brick and Tile Co., was engaged in pulling stumps when the cable snapped and rebounding with fearful force struck his limbs with the result indicated. He was taken to the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.

Metropolitan Mens Club.
The Men's Club of the Metropolitan church have arranged for a public debate to take place in the school-room tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The subject is, "Resolved that the franchise should be extended to women." The affirmative side consists of Messrs. H. Miller, Harrison, Wilson and Woodward, and the negative: Messrs. Hawley, Falls, W. Maynard and R. Van Munster. The meeting is open to the general public and it is expected that the discussion of this live issue will attract a large gathering.

Mimic Election.
Tomorrow evening the First Presbyterian Club will hold a municipal election. The following gentlemen have been nominated for office: Mayor, J. G. Brown; for aldermen, Mr. Thos. Shields, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. R. Morrison and Mr. Thos. Russell. Nominations close at 8.30 p. m. and it is expected that the list will be largely augmented. In any case a spirited contest for all the offices is assured and as all of the candidates are accustomed to public speaking those who attend will be sure of reward, and will profit from the discussion of public affairs. The club is to be congratulated on having inaugurated such a contest, it can only result in betterment for the speakers and to judge from the personnel of the candidates enlightenment for those who hear. This is all the more interesting in view of the attitude of keen attention that the ratepayers and citizens generally are taking in the local civic affairs. All who are in attendance are entitled to vote, ladies as well as gentlemen, and a cordial invitation is extended to strangers to be present.

Chorus of Mixed Voices.
For some time past a widespread desire has been expressed among musical people, who appreciate the elevating effects which high class choral performance has upon the musical life of a city, to again organize a chorus of mixed voices in Victoria. Since the last choral concert for the Victoria Musical Society, given in the Victoria theatre in November, 1907, very little choral work, by a mixed chorus, has been undertaken in the city. Ample proof, however, is furnished from the past of the excellent chorus work which Victoria singers are capable of doing and it has been decided to gather together the very best vocalists of the city to form a chorus of the highest quality. Care is being exercised to admit only such persons as possess good voices and some knowledge of music, the aim being to attain the highest musical results rather than a large chorus. The movement has met with hearty response, and among those who have signified their wish to join it are included nearly all the best known soloists in the city. Two very beautiful works have been selected for this season, "The Swan and Skylark" by Goring Thomas, and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" by Sir Hubert Parry. The first rehearsal will be held in the Carnegie library hall, on Wednesday evening, January 12, at 8 o'clock and the first concert will probably be given about Easter. Mr. G. Hicks has been asked and has consented to be conductor. There is room for a few more voices only as it

is proposed to limit the membership this season to 50. Applications must be sent to Miss Ada Saunders (acting secretary), Five Sisters block, up to Wednesday, the 12th.

The Burns Concert.
For the last twenty-two years the Burns Anniversary concert has been under the direction of Victoria's favorite baritone soloist and conductor, G. Brown and the concert on this occasion will again be under his leadership, the choir as on previous occasions rendering several beautiful part songs. Never before has the choir taken up the rehearsals with such enthusiasm which argues well for the part they will perform. Several new singers have recently joined this choir and in addition will be augmented for this occasion by outside singers. Mr. Brown has secured the services of the following well-known vocalists of the city to assist the choir: Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Mrs. Harry Briggs, Miss Sexsmith, Miss Cocker, Mr. P. Gordon, Mr. Robert Morrison (gold medalist), Highland Pipes, Norman Macdonald, Highland Piper, Miss Grace Robert (Vancouver), Mrs. Lewis Hall, pianist. Mr. Brown giving as his share Scottish comic songs in which he is a great success. The older residents of the city are so well aware of the merits of this concert that they are generally asking where it is to be held long before the time, but our city is increasing in population so rapidly and many newcomers would do well to take a note of the date if they desire a real treat in the form of a Scottish concert. Further particulars will be given later in our advertising columns.

MUSIC PROVES THEIR UNDOING

Captured Gramophone Shrills Warning to the Minions of the Law.
The sibilant strains of a jovial waltz played by a good gramophone and floating out over the silence of Saanich, in the Friday evening quietude of two things—the arrest of one Adams and one McCarthy and the recovery of Dr. R. L. Fraser's gramophone, records and bedspread.
Some days ago Dr. Fraser reported to the provincial police that his summer residence on Saanich Inlet had been broken into and that his gramophone, a large number of records and a bed-quilt had been stolen. Provincial police Constable Dochstader was assigned to work on the case with Constable Edwards of the Saanich municipal police. They were looking over the ground Friday evening when they heard the music. The lively air came from directly across the inlet from the point where Dr. Fraser's residence is located and the two constables made a bee-line for the source of sound. They found a shack occupied by the prisoners, Adams and McCarthy, white men, and two kluethoes. The gramophone was in the shack and the records also. One of the men claimed that the machine belonged to him. Both men were brought to the city, however, and they are now awaiting trial. The municipality of Saanich will prosecute and the case will probably come before Magistrate Jay. Dr. Fraser has identified the gramophone and the records as his.

BUY HOLDINGS OF MALAHAT COMPANY

Vancouver Syndicate Purchases Works and Property on Saanich Arm.
A newly-incorporated company of capitalists of Vancouver acquired the extensive holdings of the Malahat Sand and Gravel company yesterday, the consideration being in the vicinity of \$125,000.
The holdings consist of 200 acres of land fronting on the shores of the Malahat Mountain, Saanich Arm, including the bunkers which are now under construction and the water rights by which the complete working of the plant is carried on. Dams and innumerable sluices were made by the former company and the work was carried on even to the loading of the scoops by the hydraulic system. The new company intends to carry on the business with a larger scope, and have a ready taken over the premises.

ASK QUESTIONS

Victoria Laborers' Association Draw Up List For Candidates.

The Victoria Laborers' Protective union has despatched a copy of the following questions to all municipal candidates with a request that they say whether they favor the proposals therein set forth:

1. That the city council draw up a bylaw regulating the employment of the chiefs or heads of the department, such as the sidewalk department, boulevards and parks, sewers, street maintenance, new street work and the waterworks, instead of leaving the matter to the whim or recommendation of one official, also for the regulation of the employment of the foreman or bosses under these chiefs.
2. That a more uniform salary be paid these chiefs than at present prevails.
3. That a more uniform salary be

lives Nerves Remarkable Vigor

Astonishing Results of Robinson Turkish Bath at Home.
Many startling results have been produced by the use of the Robinson Thermal Bath. Prominent physicians are abandoning drugs in many cases for this new treatment.
Open up the pores and the change seems almost miraculous; nerves are strengthened at once, kidneys get well; eczema, pimples and skin diseases vanish; bad colds, lumbago, rheumatism, dyspepsia, throat and lung trouble, insomnia and constipation disappear.

Every man or woman can now have a Robinson Thermal Bath at home, at a cost of but a few cents.
This can be done only by the Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet, which is a model of ingenuity. No matter what the size of your purse, you can have one of these cabinets.
The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets are now being exhibited and are on sale in Victoria at Cyrus H. Bowen. Ask the dealer also for that great book, "The Philosophy of Health and Beauty." The regular price is \$2.00, but now free for a limited time.
If you cannot go and see these cabinets, just send your name and address to the Robinson Thermal Bath Co., Suite 71, Snowflake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information, free.

Handy Yankee Tools

Screw Eye Holder, Price - - 45c
Screw Holder, Price - - - 40c
These are just the thing for putting in Screws and Screw Eyes in places hard to reach.
We have everything here that Mechanics require. Prices popular.

Drake Hardware Co.
608 Yates St. Cor. Government St.

DON'T GET WORRYING

If you support Copas & Young during 1910 like you did in the year 1909, the High-Price Grocery Policy that kept Victoria back will be killed outright. C. & Y. are willing to fight it to a finish, but they require your help.
So, patronize the Store of the People.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| HONEY, pure clover, 5-lb. tin..... | \$1.00 |
| HONEY—In the comb—per section..... | 25c |
| MARMALADE, C. & B., 2-lb. tin..... | 25c |
| SUNLIGHT SOAP, Twenty-two bars..... | \$1.00 |
| Box of 100 bars..... | \$4.25 |
| PEARLINE, 2 packets for..... | 25c |
| SOAP—GOLDEN WEST, 2 packets for..... | 45c |
| BLUE, LAUNDRY, DAY AND MARTINS, 1-lb. pkt..... | 15c |
| SAPOLIO, per packet..... | 10c |
| DUTCH CLEANSER, per tin..... | 10c |
| ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full-weight bars for..... | 25c |
| LEMONS, nice, large, per dozen..... | 30c |
| ORANGES, NAVELS, per dozen, 35c, 25c and..... | 15c |
| MAPLE SYRUP, pure, "Pride of Canada" quart bottle..... | 50c |
| ESSENCES—All flavors—Anti-Combine— | |
| 2-oz. bottle..... | 20c |
| 4-oz. bottle..... | 35c |
| 8-oz. bottle..... | 50c |
| BAKING POWDER—MAGIC—12 oz. can..... | 20c |
| 5-lb. can..... | 90c |
| BAKING SODA—COW BRAND—1-lb. packet..... | 10c |
| CHEESE, NICE ONTARIO, per lb..... | 20c |
| MALTA VITA, per packet..... | 10c |
| RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack..... | \$1.75 |
| ROLLED OATS, 7-lb. paper bag, 35c; 22 lbs. for..... | \$1.00 |
| WHEAT FLAKES, 4 lbs. for..... | 25c |
| CREMO, nice for Breakfast, 10-lb. sack..... | 45c |
| JAM—Crosse & Blackwell's—Raspberry and Strawberry, 7-lb. tin..... | \$1.00 |
| SHAKER SALT, 2 packages for..... | 25c |
| WORCESTER SAUCE, Travers', 3 bottles for..... | 25c |
| COCOA—SUCHARD'S, per tin 25c, 45c and..... | 90c |
| COCOA—FRY'S BREAKFAST, per 1/2-lb. tin..... | 25c |
| PICKLES—TRAVERS' ENGLISH—large bottle..... | 15c |
| HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, 2 tins for..... | 25c |
| SARDINES, C. and B., 2 tins for..... | 25c |

COPAS & YOUNG
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Cor. Fort and Broad Sts. Phones 94 and 95

The Dominion Bank

Paid Up Capital\$ 4,000,000
Reserves 5,400,000
Deposits by Public 44,000,000
Total Assets 59,000,000

Victoria B. C. Branch C. E. THOMAS, Manager
Temporary Premises, Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

paid the foremen or bosses under these chiefs.
That the foremen be selected from the ranks of the laborers or gangs instead of allowing them to be selected from the outside.
That length of service, ability and interest in civic work be rewarded by promotion to the position of foreman or chief whenever possible.
That the city council request the attendance of these chiefs or heads of departments for consultation in matters relating to their work.
That stricter regulations be adopted in such cases as at present come up for public criticism, such as the sidewalk work, boulevards, new street work and surface drainage, etc.
Endorsement of the day labor system.
A minimum wage of \$2.50 per day for all civic laborers be established for the year 1910.
That alien labor be entirely discarded.

AMUSEMENTS
George Neil.
George Neil! The name of this gifted singer inspires memories of the land of Burns, for whom he surpasses in sweetness, and he captivates his audience as only such a superb tenor can. Such is his dominant power that before he has sung a note his audience is silent, breathlessly awaiting the golden notes that weave themselves around the heart and soul. He has heard him many times, and although "a man's a man for a' that," yet this is a great honor, for an artist's fame must be pre-eminent before he appears within this magic circle—the arena of all vocalists. "The broad old songs in the braud and Scottish tongue" have no better interpreter than George Neil. This eminent artist

appears here supported by the world-famous Balmoral company on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. The Victoria Theatre will present a brilliant gathering on this occasion from all prospects.
Have you observed the excellent quality of the Pantheons shows for the past few weeks? Now comes a list of vaudeville attractions for this week which, for class and reputation, completely outdoes anything offered in many, many months. Aside from the superior quality of the features announced, as gauged by the respective favorable notices each has received in the large cities, there is to be an additional act on the programme making one more number than usual and the result should be a local surprise. "Pat," the famous equine wonder, known throughout the country as "the horse with human brains, and a finished education" will delight and mystify Victoria with his wonderful mentality. The Roberts company are to present the beautiful comedy drama "The Doll-makers' Dilemma"; Harrington, America's greatest ventriloquist; Uline and Rose, dancing and singing comedians; Kawana brothers, Japanese jugglers; Arthur Elwell and motion pictures complete the extraordinary programme.

Try the new Silver Spring Lager, the best yet.
Cheap cash sale mill wood. For 10 days will sell large double load short wood at \$2.50, delivered. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 864.
Try the new Silver Spring Lager, the best yet.
Smoke the Big B Cigar IT'S GOOD

It is Here

that your wants can be satisfied in the way of "Home Baking."

Have You Tried Our Scotch Shortbread?

If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us.

CLAY'S
AFTERNOON TEAS
Tel. 101. Fort St.

P. & B. Deadening Felt

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound.
Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

R. ANGUS
1105 Wharf Street

The Quality Mark

Recognized the world over as the quality-mark of finest silverplate, the name

"1847 ROGERS BROS."
covers a line of knives, forks, spoons, etc., famous for beauty and durability.
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

Animated Pictures.

The animated pictures will be shown at the Victoria Theatre this evening and a matinee this afternoon, to which children will be admitted for half price. The attendance at the pictures this week and today is not expected to be any exception. Next week the pictures will be shown on Monday, Tuesday,

Elegant Double Corner

DOUGLAS STREET

198 feet frontage with fine residence

\$22,500

On Easy Terms.

Heisterman, Forman and Company

1207 Government St. Phone 55

Real Hair Braids

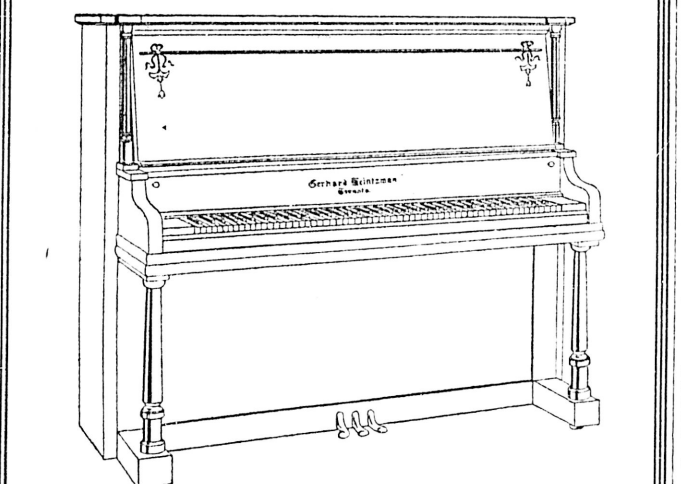
In all sizes THE LATEST PADS, ETC., AT
MRS. KUSCHE'S HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

day, Friday and Saturday evenings with a Saturday afternoon matinee. In connection with the programme next week it is the intention of the management to conduct an amateur contest to which any amateur in the city may enter by leaving their names at the box office.

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P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77
LEMON GONNASSON & CO.
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.
THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS
Corner Government and Orchard Streets

WE CAN SAVE YOU \$100 to \$200



On a Piano Purchase

If you have any idea of buying a Piano see us at once. It will be money in your pocket, because we guarantee to save you from \$100 to \$200 by the transaction, for the reason that our warehouses are

Crowded to the Doors with New High-grade Instruments.

These carloads of Pianos should have reached us in time for the Xmas trade, but were held up in the east by the trainmen's strike. Beginning to arrive now, many of these

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS MUST BE SOLD AT SACRIFICIAL PRICES.

This price-surgery—these enormous reductions, will appeal to your judgment. They are Piano price-values which are not met in any direction, Piano Prices absolutely unbeatable anytime or anywhere. Prices that will loosen up the purse-strings of any discerning person who needs a good Piano.

FLETCHER BROS.
Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 GOVERNMENT ST. Victoria, B. C.
Branches—Vancouver and Nanaimo.

CONTRAST WITH THE MISERY

The pain, the utter failure in all things that ill-health brings, with THE JOYS, THE SUCCESS, the fulfilment of ambitions good health has given you. The difference is almost incomprehensible. The misery caused by ill-health can almost be annihilated by using the

"ROYAL" ELECTRIC VIBRATOR

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited
Government Street, Victoria.

THE MARKET THAT S ERVES YOU BEST

Smoked Meats and Lard

We have just taken out of the smokehouse a large amount of sugar cured hams, bacon-picnic hams, bacon backs, which we wish you would call and look at. Also have plenty of home rendered lard.

SUGAR CURED HAMS 20¢
SUGAR CURED BACON 25¢
BACON BACKS 20¢
PICNIC HAMS 17¢

PURE LARD, in 3, 5 and 10-lb. pails.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Douglas Market
TEL. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE MARKET THAT S ERVES YOU BEST

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| WHY | HAVE | UGLY | WINDOWS |
| WHEN | WE | CAN | MAKE |
| THEM | LOVELY | WITH | ART |
| LEADED | OR | STAINED | GLASS |

MELROSE CO., LTD.
ART LEADED LIGHTS

FOR
DOORS
WINDOWS
AND
TRANSOMS

DESIGNED
AND
MADE
IN
VICTORIA

Art Decorators 618 Fort Street

C.C. Russell
Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

BARGAINS IN LADIES' COATS

We Are Now Selling Out Our Winter Coats at Cut Prices

The Colonist Has All the News

In Woman's Realm

Here and There

It is said that the people of Southern California are feeding rations to their hogs, so abundant was the crop and so low the prices. In this city good rations are scarce and the price is so high as to make people in moderate circumstances choose other fruits for dessert. If they do not forego that luxury altogether. This is one of the instances where there does not seem to be an adequate reason for high prices.

Working women have to face the possibility that the day may come when they will no longer be able to earn a living. It is true that a comparatively small number of the girls who enter upon situations in this country remain in them to old age. The great majority of the army of teachers, stenographers, clerks and other workers in the business and industrial world, marry while still young. It happens, however, not infrequently that misfortunes overtake those who do marry. The husband dies, becomes an invalid or proves incapable of supporting his wife and family. Then the wife is glad to return to her former employment. In such a case, as in that of single women, old age is greatly to be dreaded if no provision has been made for its needs.

There is, it cannot be denied, a great disinclination on the part of women to face this situation. Young men very often take out insurance policies for the benefit of those dependent upon them or themselves. This is not often the case with workers of the other sex. One reason of this is that the comparatively low rate of wages makes saving more difficult. But this does not wholly account for the difference in the attitude of men and women towards making provision for the future. It is not that working women are regardless of the claims others have upon them. Perhaps the contrary is true. There seems so much need for money today that they do not realize that a time may come when there will be equal need without the power of supplying it. Yet the feeling among Canadian women against accepting charity, whether from the state, the city or the individual, is very strong. We do not want to be supported by others. When Sir Richard Cartwright decided that all who should benefit by the old age pension fund should contribute to it he was a true representative of Canadian feeling.

It is, perhaps, an unfortunate time to speak of the necessity of economy. Times are good and from one side of Canada to the other people are hopeful. In our own province development is only beginning and we may reasonably expect that prosperity will increase for many years. Yet for the individual, changes of fortune come with the passing years and they are wise who lay aside a sum which nothing can touch for the modest needs of old age. Now this is done matters little.

A Harvard professor hopes that he has discovered the secret of keeping for a future generation sound minds in sound bodies.

The Rotenkin says, he finds, can show the stage of physical development at which a child has arrived. By taking a picture of the hand it can be told just how far a child has progressed toward maturity. This investigator would place all children whose bones are in the same stage of formation together at school. The activity of the pupils' brain would not count in this method of grading. "Precocious boys and girls, whose bodies were weak would not be allowed to go on till they had grown strong."

It is hoped, too, that this kind of examination would keep from the factories children, who though they had attained the legal age in years, had not the requisite strength needed for their tasks.

If the discovery will keep out of the schools little ones, who though they may be seven years of age counting by the calendar, are yet unfit for study and prevent selfish parents from forcing boys and girls to undertake employments for which their strength is unequal, much good will have been accomplished.

Though there are not a great number of women who have votes in the coming election, it is quite worth while for all who have to mark their

ballots for the candidates who, in their opinion, are most fit for office and to vote for or against the bylaws. It is difficult to form an opinion on the respective merits and policy of the candidates and to understand the bylaws, there is all the more reason for study. It is the part of all good citizens, whether men or women, who have the privilege of the franchise, to exercise it and to do so intelligently. It is quite as important to the well-being of the families in Victoria that the city shall be well governed, that we have good streets, good water, good schools and good order as that the government at Ottawa shall carry on the affairs of the country wisely and economically.

In the speeches of the candidates and in the articles and reports in the papers, there is abundant information for all and it is the duty of every citizen to take the time to read and to think over these.

There is, however, one phase of civic politics in which women are specially interested and that is the election of the schools of the city. Many who do not think that women should take part in municipal contests are quite ready to admit that none, more than the mothers of the pupils, have an interest in placing the control of schools in the hands of wise and worthy persons. For many years now, Mrs. Jenkins has had a seat on the school board. She has shown that in all questions that come before its members, she possesses knowledge and good judgment. She is a sympathetic friend of the teachers and every measure that is for the good of the children has in her a warm advocate. It is owing largely, if not altogether, to Mrs. Jenkins that the girls of Victoria are taught cooking and sewing. The parents of the girls have come to appreciate the benefits of what was, at first, feared would be an expensive experiment. Old residents of Victoria are grateful for the disinterested service which Mrs. Jenkins has given to their children for the past twelve years. She has had a share in making the schools of the city noted for their excellence, not only in this province but throughout Canada.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PROGRESS

(Continued from Page One)

"The four also enabled us to deal with certain phases of our traffic originating on the Pacific coast. This traffic is very large and is transferred to our lines at Chicago."

Mr. Bell expressed himself as deeply impressed with the possibilities of steamship traffic up and down the Pacific coast.

"We have been interested in the company's plans and have desired to co-operate with us in every way. I was amazed at the development along the entire Pacific coast since my last visit, seven years ago. The dominant spirit I everywhere discovered to be the idea of the prosperity of the coast, in opposition to what one might expect to be a policy to boost each city to the disadvantage of rivals. When I met people who have witnessed the rise of villages to great cities I felt no uncertainty about the great future of Prince Rupert in view of its unrivaled situation with a vast tributary region in the background. If three cities like Seattle, Tacoma and Portland have grown rapidly into big centres, why shouldn't there be room for another big city five hundred miles north of Vancouver? If one generation has witnessed such great changes, it seems a certainty that there will be other big centres all the way north as far as the mouth of the Yukon."

On his way east via the American roads Mr. Bell will make stops at various western cities including Denver and Omaha in connection with the influx of Americans to the prairie provinces. He has received advices that a vast trek will be in full swing before the end of March. The Grand Trunk Pacific is getting ready to handle its share of the traffic. Thousands of intending settlers intend to locate along or in the vicinity of its main line.

Heavy Fire Loss.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 8.—Two hundred guests were driven from the

Hotel Burlington late today by a fire which destroyed that structure and the adjoining Walker block, causing a loss estimated at more than \$200,000. Only the walls of the two buildings are standing tonight. All the hotel guests escaped without injury, but many lost all or part of their valuables. Defective electric light wiring in a bathroom is believed to have started the fire. Both buildings were fully insured.

AEROPLANE MEET

Aviators and Mechanics at Los Angeles Busy With Preparation of Machines.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—Thousands went today to the aviation field at Dominguez, where Glenn Curtiss, Chas. F. Willard, Frank Johnson and C. K. Hamilton, aviators, and half a hundred mechanics were assembling aeroplanes and dirigible balloons and more than a thousand workmen were putting the finishing touches on the mammoth grand stand and the field where the aviators will on Monday begin the first competitive flights between airships ever held in America.

The Curtiss aeroplane, brought here from Hammondport by C. K. Hamilton, was assembled for trial flights tomorrow. The new Knabenshue aeroplane, the smallest one that will be seen here, and the Gill-Dorsch machine, of the Curtiss type are ready for the morning trials.

Louise Paulhan and his assistants, who are bringing two Farman biplanes and two Blériot "cross channel" monoplanes, are due to arrive tomorrow.

British Museum Benefits.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times announces that through the munificence of an unnamed city merchant the British Museum will acquire a collection of 250 antique Peruvian vessels, discovered by Hewitt Myring in the Chimuana valley. The collection was on the point of being sold to an American museum.

May Join Switchmen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—Thomas Vanlear, district president of the Machinists' union, says that a strike vote taken by the machinists of the north-west showed 97 per cent. of the men to be in favor of obeying instructions from the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, should that department on extending the switchmen's strike.

Storm in Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Jan. 8.—A violent gale yesterday devastated the entire island of Grand Canaria, destroying many houses and ruining banana and other crops. The damage estimated at many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Grand Canaria lies in the centre of the group of the Canary Islands. It has an area of 650 square miles. Las Palmas is the chief city of the island.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS

Japanese Opinion Unfavorable to Secretary Knox's Plan of Neutralization.

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The leading newspapers in their issues tomorrow will discuss the acceptance by Japan of United States Secretary of State Knox's proposition for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. The consensus of opinion here is that the plan is impracticable because Japan would not receive benefits proportionate to the sacrifices entailed. It is held that the interests of the Japanese settlers in Southern Manchuria could not be protected under such an arrangement.

Official circles remain non-committal on the subject. It is generally believed here that Russia will decline to accept the American suggestion. The newspapers will point out that the commercial neutrality of Southern Manchuria was guaranteed by the treaty of Portsmouth. Although the members of the cabinet and other government officials declined today to give the slightest information of the official view, it may be stated with assurance that the Japanese government is now conferring with Russia, and the tenor of the Japanese reply will depend largely upon the position taken at St. Petersburg.

The Japanese experts do not regard the construction of a railroad from Aigun, in Northern Manchuria, to Chin Chow Fu as a practical business proposition. In the memorandum of Secretary Knox he refers to a concession for such a line which was secured some time ago by a syndicate of Englishmen and Americans, and adds that the enterprise will be supported diplomatically by the British and American governments.

BIG SALMON RUNS IN SIBERIAN RIVERS

British Seamen From Russian Asia Tell of Phenomenal Catches of Far Eastern Rivers.

A dozen British sailors, who have just arrived in London from the Far East, by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, reports the huge success of the salmon-catching expedition carried out in the rivers of Northern Siberia by the steamship Rangitara.

At the moment this vessel, which was formerly well known in the Thames as one of the fleet of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., is sailing under the Russian flag and under a Russian name. This is due to a new law, which restricts all fishing north of Vladivostok to Russian vessels, and to the like circumstance is doubtless attributable the discharge of the twelve British seamen who have now come back to this country in advance of their ship. She herself is expected to reach London shortly before Christmas, and to place on the London market a large consignment of refrigerated salmon, of high quality, such as will be very welcome at the festive season. The steamer has also on board a very large quantity of cured salmon. The catch is stated to have been phenomenal. Nets were used with such success that one day's haul alone said to have totalled 30,000 fish. Several hundred men and innumerable boats were engaged in the work, which is described as being of an exciting character, so large were the shoals of fish which were encountered. The Rangitara, a give her British name, is a steamer of some 4,000 tons and is the largest vessel ever equipped in this country for a salmon-catching expedition in Siberian waters.

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FOR DANCING

A Victor Gramophone

Supplies Music at a Moment's Notice

A 12-inch record plays an average of 4 minutes—you can always regulate the speed. Records specially prepared. We have a large stock of them.



M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

The House of Highest Quality. 1004 Government Street
Herbert Kent, Manager

You Wish Success to B.C.?

Then, of course, you patronize your country's products! You make no mistake in buying B. C. Flour.

MOFFET'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR is the best bread flour on the market. Per sack..... \$1.85

The Cup That Cheers Is "Voonia" Tea

Once drink it and you'll never buy any other. Only 50¢ per lb. 1/2 lb. 25¢

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St. Tels. 88 and 1761

Your Meat Order

CHOICE PRIME RIBS STEER BEEF 11¢
CHOICE STEAK STEER BEEF 12¢
CHOICE SHOULDERS STEER BEEF 8¢
MILD CURED CORNED BEEF 8¢
SHOULDERS PORK 12¢
PORK QUARTERS MUTTON 12¢
HIND QUARTERS MUTTON 18¢
BREASTS VEAL 14¢
LEGS VEAL 17¢
BEEF AND HAM BOLOGNA 10¢
MILD CURED PORK HAM 18¢

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

PHONE 514 620 YATES STREET

Cure Your Bad Cold With a Hot Scotch

CALEDONIAN SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.00
KING GEORGE 4th SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25
D. C. L. 20 YEARS' OLD SCOTCH, per bottle \$2.00
WISER'S RYE 8 YEARS' OLD, per bottle \$1.00
WISER'S RYE 10 YEARS' OLD, per bottle \$1.25
WISER'S RYE, Imperial quart bottle \$1.25

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Where you get the best and Cheapest
Phone 28 561 Johnson Street

Y. M. C. A. MEN'S MEETING SUNDAY, 4 P.M.

"The Social Teachings of Jesus"

By REV. BRUCE WALLACE, M.A., of Letchworth, England

A strong sane social message for the times.

FRESH HADDIES, per lb. 12¢
LARGE TINS JERSEY CREAM, 2 for 25¢
CANADA FIRST CREAM, 2 for 25¢
DAVIS MINCEMENT, 2 lb. jar for 25¢

Have you tried the famous Ram Lal Tea at 50¢ per lb?

Windsor Grocery Co., GOVERNMENT ST. Opposite Postoffice.

J. A. Sayward has opened offices on Broughton Street, between Government and Langley Streets. All accounts owing to him in connection with the Sayward Mill and Yards, are payable to him at these offices. Telephone 1485.

P. O. Box 190.

Sale of Children's Coats at the Beehive, Douglas Street.—These are all of the best English manufacture, and have to be cleared off at left-over prices; attention is called to some new styles in Blouses, a lovely black one with insertion, only \$2.25, and a Tussock silk at \$3.50.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street.

Splendid stock of Pocket and Office Diaries. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

A Watch Runs Down

when you forget to wind it. Your system runs down when you neglect it. Late hours, overwork, unusual worry, rough weather, all contribute to lessen your vitality. Your blood grows thin and your nerves get weak.

Scott's Emulsion

makes rich, red blood and strengthens the digestive organs, the nerves and all the muscles. It is a wonderful medicine for run-down, delicate, sickly and aged people. It's the world's standard body-builder, recommended by Physicians the world over. It is the best, therefore it is the one imitated. There are thousands of them made, simply to sell on the reputation of the original. They are cheap—often harmful. Be sure to get Scott's.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONT.

High Class Men's Clothing and Gent's Furnishings

HAVING been served with notice to vacate our premises, as the store is required for other purposes, we are compelled to dispose of our entire stock of Men's Clothing and Furnishings. In order to accomplish this, we have decided to mark the prices so low that you cannot afford to let this opportunity go by of replenishing your wardrobe with dependable furnishings.

Every Dollar's Worth Must be Sold

These are not shop-worn goods, but our regular stock—the quality of which is so well known that detailed description of them would be superfluous. They are all this season's styles, and come from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe and America—people who are authorities on Men's Wearables.

Sale Commences on Tuesday Morning

A FEW PRICE COMPARISONS

Negligee Shirts

75 dozen Cohen's Negligee Shirts, made by Welch-Margetson, from their best Oxfords, Zephyrs and Linens. Regular \$1.50—Now **95c**
Regular \$2.00—Now **\$1.15**
Regular \$2.50—Now **\$1.65**
Regular \$3.00—Now **\$1.85**
Colors Strictly Fast.

Flannel Shirts

French and English Flannel Shirts, double cuffs and plain, attached or detached collars. Also double collars to match. Regular \$1.50 for **\$1.15**
Regular \$2.00 for **\$1.35**
Regular \$2.50 for **\$1.65**
Regular \$3.00 for **\$1.95**
Regular \$4.00 for **\$3.15**

Stiff Bosom Shirts

25 Dozen Colored Stiff Bosom Shirts, cuffs attached and detached. Sold regularly from \$1.50 to \$2.50, for **95c**

Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's Handkerchiefs—Regular, each 15c. Per dozen **95c**
Regular, each 25c. Per dozen **\$2.25**
Regular, each 35c. Per dozen **\$3.25**
Regular, each 50c. Per dozen **\$4.50**
Regular, each 75c. Per dozen **\$6.50**

Pyjamas

Pyjamas—English Flannel and Flannelette, Zephyrs, Shambras and Silks. Regular \$2.00 for **\$1.45**
Regular \$2.50 for **\$1.85**
Regular \$3.00 for **\$2.15**
Regular \$4.00 for **\$2.85**
Regular \$5.00 for **\$3.75**
Regular \$6.00 for **\$4.85**
Regular \$7.00 for **\$5.95**

Nightgowns

Nightgowns in Flannelette, English Flannel and Silk, at a discount of from 35 to 50 per cent.
Big Discount in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. Good assortment to choose from.

Men's Hats

Grey and Brown Fedoras, many different shapes. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50, for from 75c to **\$1.50**

Men's Hose

100 Dozen Fancy French Lisle Hose, ranging from 50c pair to \$1.00, for, pair. **35c**
Or, per dozen **\$4.00**
From 25 to 40 per cent. off all Underwear.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas

Umbrellas—Regular \$1.25 for **75c**
Umbrellas—Regular \$2.00 for **\$1.25**
Umbrellas—Regular \$3.00 for **\$1.85**
Umbrellas—Regular \$4.00 for **\$2.85**
Umbrellas—Regular \$5.00 for **\$3.85**
Umbrellas—Regular \$6.00 for **\$4.25**
Umbrellas—Regular \$8.00 for **\$5.00**
Fancy Vests From 40 to 60 per cent. off.

Men's Clothing

Men's Clothing—Regular \$20.00 for **\$14.75**
Regular \$25.00 for **\$17.50**
Regular \$30.00 for **\$20.00**
Overcoats—Regular \$25.00 for **\$17.50**
Regular \$20.00 for **\$14.75**
Regular \$18.00 for **\$12.75**
Regular \$15.00 for **\$8.00**
Raincoats Same Reductions.

Ladies' Gloves

Every Lady Knows the Quality of Our Gloves
Regular \$1.50 for **\$1.25**
Regular \$1.25 for **\$1.00**
Regular \$2.00 for **\$1.65**
Regular \$2.25 for **\$1.85**
12 Button. Regular \$3.00 for **\$2.45**
16 Button. Regular \$3.50 for **\$3.00**
Ladies' Handkerchiefs—Regular 50c for **35c**
Regular 75c for **50c**
Regular \$1.00 for **70c**
Ladies' Parasols—Regular \$2.50 for **\$2.00**
Regular \$3.00 for **\$2.25**
Regular \$4.00 for **\$3.00**
Regular \$5.00 for **\$3.75**
Regular \$6.00 for **\$4.50**
Regular \$8.00 for **\$5.75**
Regular \$12.00 for **\$7.85**
Regular \$20.00 for **\$12.50**



WATSON'S

NO. 10

Scotch Whisky

Distilled in the Highlands of Scotland from pure Scotch Barley Malt.

Insist on "WATSON'S"

Canadian Representative, J. H. Bonar, 28 Hospital St., Montreal, Que.

BOWLING

Fort Street Alleys now open.

Ten Cents Per Game

SOCCER SEEN AT ITS BEST

Victoria West and Beacon Hill Played Gem of a Match in Second Division Series

ONE GOAL SCORED BY BEACON HILL

Y.M.C.A. Eleven Defaulted to North Ward—Summary of Other League Games

SECOND DIVISION SOCCER

The standing of the Second Division League follows:
P. W. L. D. Pts.
Beacon Hill.....12 11 0 1 22
North Ward.....11 10 0 1 20
Vic. West.....8 5 1 2 11
Fifth Reg.....12 4 2 6 10
Empress.....10 5 3 5 10
Esquimalt.....11 3 7 7
Baraca.....12 1 3 8 5
Y. M. C. A.....12 1 1 10 3

Beacon Hill 1, Victoria West 0.
Fifth Regiment 2, Baraca 1.
Empress 5, Esquimalt 1.

Three of the scheduled second division league soccer matches were played yesterday afternoon, the Y.M.C.A. defaulting to North Ward in the game that was slated to take place at the Oak Bay grounds.

Every one of the trio of contests that did materialize was keen. The narrow margins by which those which were carried off the honors, as indicated by the above summary, conclusively proves this. In defeating the Baracas the soldier lads had no easy task. They pulled off a win only by one goal and every minute of play was pregnant with interest. E. L. Tait, the referee, was forced to keep his eyes open, but he managed to keep order and the crowd of rooters which had gathered at Beacon Hill to witness the engagement kept things lively. The Empress eleven's triumph over Esquimalt was more decisive, but it was a splendid exhibition. "Bob" Lorimer, the referee, having no difficulty whatever in preserving order.

A Gem of a Game

But the finest game, beyond peradventure, was that in which the forces of Victoria West and of Beacon Hill opposed each other. This took place at the Royal Athletic Park before a goodly throng of votaries. While the expression is somewhat hackneyed, it is so apt that its repetition is war-

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., Lby.

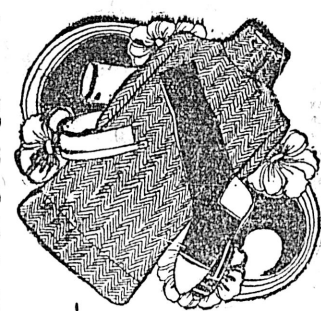
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Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel
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Get These Ready for Cold Wave Ahead

CARDIGAN JACKETS, \$3.50 to **\$1.50**
MEN'S SWEATER COATS, \$4.50 to **\$2.00**
MEN'S SWEATERS, \$4.00 to **\$1.50**
BOYS' GUERNSEY SWEATERS, \$1.50 to **75c**
MEN'S LEATHER GLOVES, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**
WOOL GLOVES, 60c, 50c and **25c**



W. G. Cameron

The Cash Clothier

581 Johnson St.

Guns and Ammunition

Duck Shooting is now on and no better sport in the world. But you must have good Gun and Ammunition. If you haven't got a Gun we can rent you a good Hammerless one.

PHONE 663. J. R. COLLISTER

Succesor to John Barnsley & Co.

Gunsmith, Etc.

PHONE 663. 1321 Government Street

Now Is the Time to Buy Secondhand Cars

We have the following to offer:

1909 BUICK, complete **\$1,250.00**
1909 BUICK, complete **\$1,000.00**
1909 HUMBER, 20 h.-p. Touring Car **\$1,600.00**
1909 SWIFT, 15 h.-p. Touring Car **\$1,600.00**
1908 ROVER, 6 h.-p. 2-Seater **\$350.00**
1908 ALLDAY'S, 12 h.-p. 2-Seater **\$600.00**
1907 RAMBLER, 10 h.-p. Touring Car **\$350.00**
1907 OLDSMOBILE, 40 h.-p. Touring Car **\$1,300.00**
Any Trial Allowed. Full Particulars on Application.

PHIPPS & MARTIN

SOLE AGENTS

CADILLAC, OLDSMOBILE, SWIFT, & OAKLAND CARS

Phone 2058

943 Fort Street

rated: "The character of the contest is shown by the score," which was one goal to nil in favor of the Hills. Both teams earned for themselves the right to be termed the fastest intermediate aggregation that have ever been seen at work on local grounds. No more fitting commentary on the competition could be found than that contained in a verbatim statement made by Fred Richardson, the referee, to the Colonist last evening. He said:

Referee's Opinion

"The league game between Victoria West and Beacon Hill was one of the best matches ever played in the city. Both were fully represented and from start to finish played first league ball. With a beautiful exhibition of clean and clever passing, not marred by unnecessary body checking, the spectators were certainly treated to their money's worth.
"The Hills had the firmer forward combination which won them the game. The good feeling and sportsmanlike behaviour of both teams is worthy of the highest commendation. From the beginning they realized that the referee would not stand for anything but clean play. I have only the greatest respect for the way the boys acted and am of the opinion that a team can be selected from the second division that will just about defeat the first division's best."

J. D. West, S. C. Brown Leghorns; G. G. Watson, White Minorcas; James Flett, Golden Wyandottes; G. J. Grey, Buff Cochins Bantams; C. J. McDowell, Pigeons; Spencer Percival, of Pender Island, White Wyandottes and Anacondas.

ONE GOAL GIVES NANAIMO VICTORY

A. O. F. Soccer Eleven Lost Island League Match at the Coal City

The standing of the Island League follows:
P. W. L. D. Pts.
Vic. West.....3 2 1 0 4
Nanaimo.....3 1 1 1 4
Ladysmith.....1 0 0 2
A. O. F.....3 0 2 1 1

NANAIMO, Jan. 8.—On a slushy field, ankle deep in water and snow, the home team defeated Victoria A.O.F. eleven here today in an island league fixture by one goal to nil. That the visitors were not defeated by overwhelming score is due to the brilliant goal keeping of Peden, who made what seemed almost impossible saves in doing which he conceded several corners. The close score does not indicate the nature of the game, for Nanaimo had almost entirely all the game. But the shooting at goal was made ineffective owing to the slippery condition of the ball and the shots that did go straight were, with the exception of the one scored in first half by Graham, cleared by Peden. The score was made in first half during which Nanaimo was awarded a penalty which was not converted. The attendance was small. W. Haret refereed an impartial game. Tonight the visiting team was banquished by the members of the local A.O.F. lodge.

There is considerable justice in the claim made by the Beacon Hill Association football club when it declares that it is unfair that Island league men—senior under all the recognized definitions of that term—should be allowed to play second division in the city. But there is nothing in the constitution forbidding that kind of a thing and so, perforce, it must be tolerated for the remainder of the season. This must not be interpreted as a hit at Victoria West. The attitude they have adopted is legitimate. It's only the slackness of the system that is criticized.

MADE SWEEP IN VANCOUVER SHOW

Happy Contingent of Victoria Poultrymen Back From Mainland

A contingent of Victoria poultry breeders returned from the Vancouver poultry show last evening, supremely contented with the number of prizes captured in that competition with their fellow poultrymen of the mainland. The number of awards won by the Victoria and district exhibitors was 126, including many specials. The exhibitors were all of one opinion in stating that the show was a great success. All present were royally entertained at an enthusiastic banquet. The successful exhibitors were:
James Wood, Buff Orpington breed; Fred Jamieson, White Minorcas and Houdans;
E. Greenwood, Black Minorcas;
O. B. Ormond, Rhode Island Reds;
H. D. Reid, Buff and Black Orpingtons;
W. O. Carter, Partridge Wyandottes;
E. Henderson, White Leghorn and Rocks;

Our store will be closed on Monday.

Everything in the store Reduced

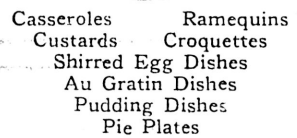
FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government St.

Victoria



Come in and we will show you how easy it is to cook with them and how much more hygienic than the old way of frying, boiling or roasting.



Everything you need is here and properly priced for purchasers.

W. H. Wilkerson
The Jeweler
915 Government Street.
Tel. 1606.

Mr. M. French Page leaves per the Princess Victoria tonight for Vancouver.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Coach Sweeney has called the first practice of the Rugby team to take place tomorrow afternoon, this being

Opp. Post Office.

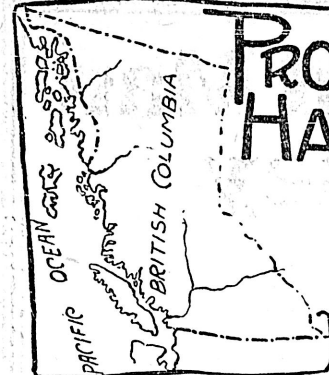
Ice on Susquehanna.

\$5.00 for
\$2.90

Lood for the Big Signs. There is no time to lose. Store closes permanently Saturday, Jan. 15

\$5.00 for
\$2.90

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS



53 below zero is considered average weather at Hazelton this winter.

Mark Spencer has bought the J. R. Shaw fruit ranch near Keremeos.

R. Tapping is tapping at the mayor's door in Revelstoke.

The Blufftown mine at Chesaw has resumed operations.

David Bowes has been elected Worthy Master of the Golden Masonic lodge.

The death of Mrs. David J. Richards occurred on Thursday at Nanaimo.

The Royal Bank of Canada is establishing a branch at Prince Rupert.

A large force of men are working with diamond drills on the G.T.P. coal properties in the Bulkley valley.

Pentiction is considering the establishment of a local tramway service.

The grievance of Revelstoke's merchants and Board of Trade in regard to local freight rates, has been satisfactorily adjusted by the C.P.R.

A public meeting is to be held at Nanaimo on the evening of Tuesday next to discuss the vexed water question.

Nanaimo's Foresters gave a pleasant at home last evening in honor of the visiting Victoria members of the order.

Norman Cople & Co. of Vancouver have disposed of their stationery and book business to the Thomson Stationery Co.

A New Year's wedding at Revelstoke celebrated by Rev. T. W. Hall was that of W. Burn and Miss J. Abel, recently from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Thomas Harvey, one of the old-timers in the service of the C.P.R. in the mountains, died at Revelstoke general hospital on Friday last.

At the civic elections in Vancouver on the 13th the ratepayers will vote upon the question: "Are you in favor of a competing telephone system in Vancouver city?"

Mrs. Taft is now owner of the Philadelphia National Baseball league. She evidently knows that if her team wins the pennant she'll be a nicer lady than her sister-in-law at the White House.

While working in a logging camp at Port Moeville last Wednesday Claude Cummings, aged 26, was instantly killed by being struck on the head by the breaking of a choke chain. The interment will be made at Burlington, Wash.

The pathetic little story of how James Carson (who is identical with James Pierson) died of starvation in the city celebrated the close of a year of exceptional prosperity. James' human interest fascination when it is disclosed that Carson had several dollars in his pockets when taken to the hospital and he merely refrained from eating as he believed it would make his heart trouble worse. But what irony in the fact of a man starving himself to death through fear that eating would endanger him through heart disease!

Home Life Menaced

Rev. Mr. Robertson, in an address at Nanaimo Methodist church, Wednesday, had special stress upon the great dangers to the future home life of Canada. One was, he said, the solid block of ten thousand Mormons in Alberta. These people taught the patriarchal home and while it was unlawful to put it into practice, there could be no law to prevent the teaching of that objectionable faith. The Mormons already had a large number of their own faith on the teaching staff of the public schools of the parts of Alberta where they lived. Another danger was from the ten or twelve thousand Doukhobors, whose standard of home life was away below ours. The speaker invited anyone to read Ralph Connor's latest book, "The Foreigner," to get a glimpse of the life of the Galician, of which race there are a hundred thousand in Canada.

Illecillwaet Bridges

The railway and traffic bridges across the Illecillwaet, south of Revelstoke, are a scene of bustle this winter. The railway suffered considerably from the high water last spring, the eastern concrete abutment supporting the steel bridge on the south side being undermined. Now extensive matassing has been done and piling driven to protect the pier from further damage, and a new channel for the river is being cut to bring the water back to its original course. The damaged pier will be reinforced. The work is being carried out by a crew under D. Swanney, and W. Miller, bridge and building inspector, is giving the work general supervision; J. P. Forde, C.E. having prepared the plans. Alongside the C.P.R. bridge, the government is replacing the traffic bridge which was carried away last year. The new work is on a plan

prepared by E. C. Gamble, provincial engineer, and is being done under the supervision of E. Trimble. The pile driving has been completed, having been done by J. McPherson. The new work consists of two main piers, on which will rest a Howe truss, 164 feet long, spanning the stream. This truss is being framed under the supervision of C. Harvey. Matassing work is being laid round the piers to protect them and they are filled with stone. This part of the work is under the supervision of W. Fleming. The false work for the erection of the truss is all in place. H. F. Gough is in charge of the iron work.

Slaves of the Poppy

Five white opium smokers were captured Friday night in a cleverly devised secret hiding place behind a false partition between rooms at 551 Carrall street, in Vancouver's Chinatown. The police believe the men arrested can throw light on the recent burglaries and holdups, if they will. Some time ago the police received information alleging Lee Wo and Wong Wing, kept an opium establishment. Detectives visited the place several times, and searched without success for white men. On Friday they received positive information that white men were in the place and, armed with a search warrant, Sergeant McRae, Detective Sergeant Jackson and Detectives McLeod and Thomson broke in. They did not find a soul. Gathering up some smokers' paraphernalia and about a pound of opium, they were preparing to depart when they heard a muffled sound as though some one were trying to muffle a sneeze. Instead of departing they remained silent. Then they heard voices which seemed to come from afar. The detectives began to sound the walls. Then the hiding place was discovered by the hollow sound from the tapping of the detectives' knuckles on the partition. The wall, carefully papered and it was some time before the blind door was located. When it was opened five sniffling white men were brought forth. They gave their names as Charles W. Wood, Charles E. Allen, Edward Gibson, Charles Ohren and George Harris, alias "The Silent Kid." All but Harris are from the other side of the line. Harris, who is well known as the "Silent Kid," lives in Vancouver and has been in trouble on numerous occasions. The raiding party then inspected the hiding place. It was found to be cleverly devised and explained the previous failure. There were two partitions between the rooms. The false partition was carefully papered, similarly to the rest of the room. When the door was closed not the slightest break in the paper occurred and anyone not familiar with the door would not guess its existence. The police are convinced the five captives know something about the recent safe-blowings, burglaries and holdups which for a time terrorized the city. None will confess such knowledge, however. In police court yesterday all of the white men asked to secure counsel. The Orientals already had engaged J. W. DeB. Farris, who represents most of the accused Chinamen. The news of the raid and arrest of the Chinamen traveled fast through Chinatown last night. This opium joint was the most lavishly furnished of any place in Chinatown and considerable money had been spent in an endeavor, no doubt, to make it as attractive as possible to white smokers.

New Cariboo Railway.

Application will be made at the coming session of the legislature, for an act to incorporate a company with powers to construct a railroad from Eagle lake (on the G.T.P. east of Port George) up the Willow river to Barkerville. The projected line will open up a great area of magnificent timber country which also has some mineral possibilities. The Willow river lies in what is known as Cariboo miners as the "gold belt." Rich pay dirt has been found on the upper reaches but no extensive prospecting has been carried on, with the exception of one or two large claims which have been worked near Barkerville.

River Bank Danger.

Owing to the accumulation of ice round the false work and structure of the new Columbia River traffic bridge at Revelstoke, the river has gone into a new channel and now sweeps directly against the east bank and where the shore end of the east approach of the bridge commences. This diverting of the current has been instrumental in washing away the bank at the point, and considerable erosion has taken place, which, if allowed to continue, would be a menace to the Oriental hotel. Gillette & Macdonald have put in seventy-five feet of mattress work along that portion of the river bank where the erosion is taking place, which is thought will prevent any further damage.

B. C. Electric's New Lines.

At least ten miles of car lines will be constructed in South Vancouver and Point Grey municipalities by the B. C. Electric Railway Company within the next few years. The programme adopted is the minimum which will be built—it is possible that circumstances will cause extensions of much greater length. The construction of three trunk lines from the city of Vancouver southward to the north arm of the Fraser River is assured. At least two of these will run direct from the heart of the city throughout the length of thoroughfares which will become great arteries in the transportation system of Greater Vancouver. The trio of southerly trunk lines will be laid down on Granville, Bridge and Oak streets. A trunk line will also be constructed eastward from Granville street to Westminster avenue along King Edward avenue. This is a synopsis of results which will follow the conclusion of an agreement entered into between the C. P. R. and the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The arrangement means rapid development of the western section of the municipality of South Vancouver and the opening up of the municipality of Point Grey through the construction of car lines which will furnish access to a large area of exceedingly valuable residential property. The agreement provides for the leasing of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway by the former company to the latter for a period of 21 years from last October, with the option of renewal at the end of that time for a like period. This option practically makes the lease one of 42 years' duration, the period of time being the same as that granted the B. C. Electric Railway Company in its franchise from South Vancouver. A feature of the new lease is that the B. C. Electric Railway Company is bound to construct within the next five years at least ten miles of

car lines in district lot 526. It is stipulated that the lessees shall not be called on to build more than three miles of line during the first year. The lines built will be extensions of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway and most of the construction will lie to the south of King Edward avenue, which is the southern boundary of Shaughnessy Heights. Negotiations looking to the leasing of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway to the B. C. Electric Railway Company for a long term of years have been proceeding for the past six months between R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R. and R. H. Sperling, general manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The new agreement between the companies provides for the operation of the C. P. R. branch line between New Westminster and Westminster Junction by electric power to be furnished by the B. C. Electric Railway Company at any time desired by the C. P. R. There is no prospect of immediate electrification of this branch but it is understood that electrical operation may be expected before many years.

It is hinted that a Papke-Ketchel fight will be brought off in London or Paris in a few weeks. Both have sailed for the Old Country.

PANTAGES

WEEK JANUARY 10th
Extraordinary

"PAT"
Horse With Human Brains Highly Cultivated.

THE ROBERTS CO.
Presenting "The Tollmaker."

ULINE AND ROSE
Dancing and Singing Comedians.

HARRINGTON
America's Greatest Ventriloquist.

KAWANA BROS.
Japanese Jugglers.

ARTHUR ELWELL
BIOGRAPH.

St. George's School for Girls
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
1157 Rockland Avenue.

Easter term opens Tuesday, January 11th. Boarders return Monday, January 10th, 1910. Principal, Mrs. Suttle. (At home Friday.)

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School.

Science Matriculation a specialty. Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.

Phone 2041 166 Medina St.

Corrig College

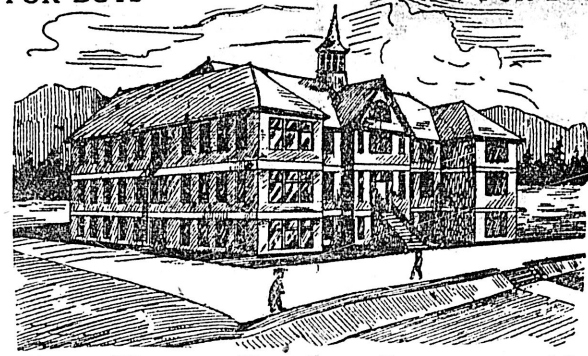
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Numerous outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term, September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

University School

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR BOYS

FOR BOYS



Next Term Begins January 11th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Chemical Laboratory; Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction; Football and Cricket; Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.), assisted by a resident staff of University Men.

For Prospectus Apply The Bursar.

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

THE LATEST PRICES ON EMPRESS LOTS

So brisk has been the demand during the last few days for lots along Quadra street and Queen's avenue, and so sharply are prices being advanced by the new owners, that we give below a summary of the lots now for sale in the Empress subdivision, with their present prices. The half mile radius touches one corner of this subdivision, the lots are all level, the soil good. A sewer is already constructed along Queen's avenue the full length of the subdivision. The City Park is opposite the west half of the property, and the new George Jay school adjoins it on the southeast.

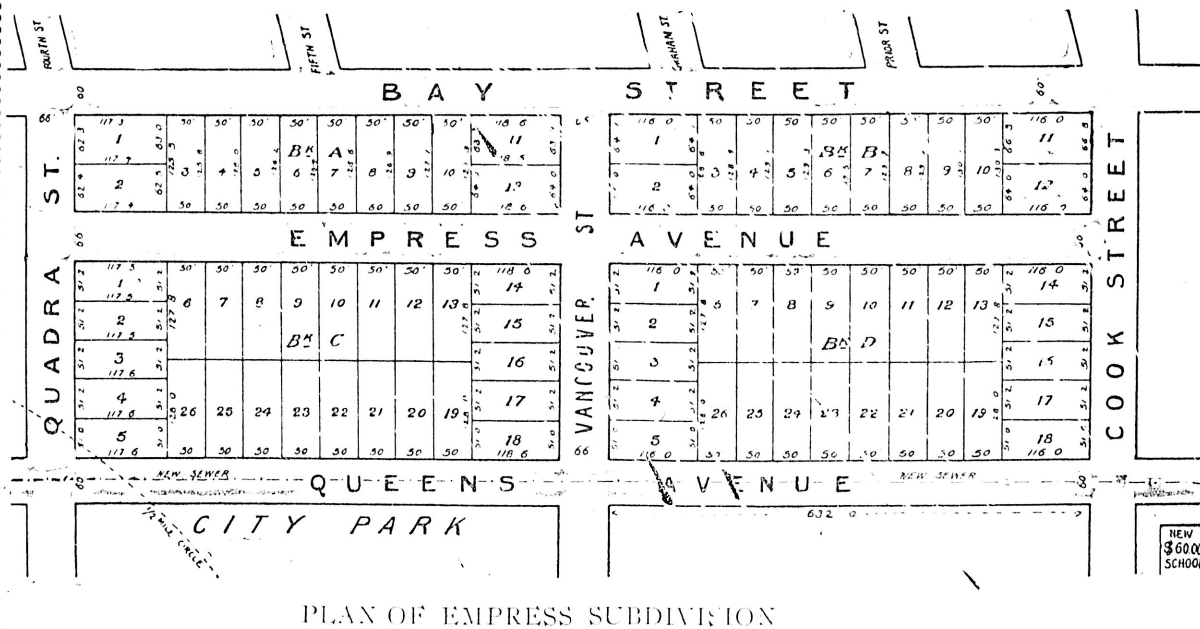
PRICES:

Lot 6 Block D
\$500

Lot 8 Block A
Lots 3, 4, 5 Block B
Lots 10, 11 Block C
Lot 15 Block D
\$550

Lot 7 Block A
Lot 6 Block B
Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 Block C
Lots 12, 13 Block D
\$600

Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 Block A
Lot 15 Block C
Lots 4, 14, 17 Block D
\$650



PRICES:

Lots 11, 12 Block A
\$700

Lot 2 Block B
Lots 12, 19, 26 Block C
Lots 5, 19, 23, 24, 26 Block D
\$750

Lots 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 Block C
\$800

Lot 1 Block A
Lot 1 Block C
\$850

Lot 2 Block A
Lot 18 Block C
\$900

Lot 1 Block A
\$950

Lot 25 Block D
\$1,000



ISLAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

Bank of Montreal Chambers.

Phone 1494.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

DOUGLAS STREET—Lot 50 x 100, improved, close to Pembroke. Terms.....\$7,500

PEMBROKE STREET—Lot (almost full sized), with \$2500 worth of improvements. Terms. Price\$7,500

GOVERNMENT STREET—A good corner and very central, with 120 feet frontage.....\$20,000

HUMBOLDT STREET—Lot 66 x 140, improved, close to C. P. R. Hotel\$13,000

PANDORA STREET—Less than 300ft. off Douglas St., with 60 ft. frontage, improved...\$12,000

SEVEN PER CENT. BUSINESS BARGAIN—150 x 120, on main thoroughfare, with 3 storey brick building rented at \$400 per month. Cheap and on terms.

GOVERNMENT STREET—118 feet frontage on two streets, improved and producing revenue over \$50 per month\$9,000

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

Farms—Ask for Printed List

Small but Choice

PEMBROKE ST.—Full size lot, 60 x 120, close to Blanchard street. Price, \$2,000, on terms.

DISCOVERY ST.—East of Douglas street, 60 x 120, vacant. Price, \$2,300. Terms, \$700 cash, balance \$250 per year at 7 per cent. interest.

CHATHAM ST.—Close to Douglas street, well situated, vacant lot, size 60 x 120. Price, \$3,500, on easy terms.

Suburban Hotel for Sale

Business derived from railway, steamboats, local industries. Profits \$5,000 per year. A snap for a few days only. Terms.

SOLE AGENTS.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

ARTISTIC HOMES

On the Instalment Plan

Two new 5 roomed bungalows of California design, all modern, with full-sized basement, concrete foundation, piped for furnace, lot 60x120 ft., with good slope to street, in one of the choicest residential districts, just below Rockland Ave., about 2 minutes' walk from car line. Price \$3000 each. Terms \$250 cash, bal. to suit.

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

Douglas Street

This is the coming principal thoroughfare from Esquimalt and Victoria West. It is already the main artery for all travel from the Saanich Peninsula and districts north and east of Pandora street.

BUY NOW

We have some of the best speculative propositions on this street. See us at once.

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES—LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

DOUGLAS STREET—Improved property in the very best business section.....\$72,000.00
DOUGLAS STREET—Corner, two blocks from Fort.....\$21,000.00
DOUGLAS STREET—Large corner, close in.....\$12,500.00
YATES STREET—Close to Douglas, 80 feet by 120 feet.....\$63,000.00
YATES STREET—Improved, modern building.....\$45,000.00
FORT STREET—Corner, close to Government.....\$35,000.00
FORT STREET—Business property improved, 90 by 120 feet.....\$23,000.00
FORT STREET—Corner, improved, business property.....\$22,000.00
ST. CHARLES STREET—Acreage, suitable for high-class subdivision. Price and terms on application.
BELLEVILLE STREET—Double corner close in—finest site in city for an Apartment Hotel.

A. C. McCALLUM & CO.

BROKERS

Office Cor. Government and Courtney Streets, oppo. Postoffice. Tel. 282.

A Good Buy

HALF MILE FROM CITY HALL

I have three good lots including corner situate inside the half mile circle and just off Douglas street.

This property is bound to increase rapidly in value. Lots on Douglas street half a block away are held at from \$150 to \$200 a foot. This property is less than \$25 a foot.

THE THREE LOTS FOR \$3,800

\$1,500 cash, balance one and two years.

R. W. Coleman

1230 Government St.
Tel. 302

We Present Four Bargains Herewith

Queen's Avenue

Near Quadra Street, 6 room 1 1-2 storey house on lot 60x120,

\$3750

\$1000 cash, balance on monthly payments at 7 p.c.

Toronto Street

Close to Government Street, near Parliament Bldgs,

\$1250

Third cash. We can specially recommend this.

Corner Quadra and View Sts.

Lot 60x60, splendid business situation, revenue producing

\$5000

Douglas Street

Adjacent to the fountain, lot 40x120, with 6-room house,

\$5500

Our list of good centre property is getting down. We invite owners to list without delay.

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

Phone 1092.

P. O. Box 336

For Sale

Three very choice Lots on Elford Street, in subdivision of that portion of Stadacona—the last remaining lots on Elford Street for sale, three minutes' walk from Fort Street cars, fifteen minutes' walk from Government Street. Elford Street is boulevarded, has concrete sidewalks, sewer, water, gas, electric light, and telephone connections, the finest oak trees in the city, and is in the choicest residential portion of the city. Lots 50 by 110 feet, price \$1,500 each. The total purchase price can remain on first mortgage at 6 per cent interest to parties building, or houses will be built as desired on monthly instalment payments, or payment can be made one-third cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

Apply to

C. T. DUPONT

Owner - - - - - Stadacona

YATES ST.—Between Wharf and Government sts., large two-story brick building, 36x124, producing from 6 to 7 per cent. on investment. Price \$25,000.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Cor. of Avalon road, with 6-room cottage, residence, small stable in rear, a bargain at \$5,000, terms.

COLLINS ST.—Between Cook and Vancouver sts., new modern 7-room bungalow, full size concrete basement, furnace, good stable, lot 60x120. A bargain at \$4,500; terms.

RICHMOND AVE.—New 7-room house, bath, pantry, electric light, gas, sewer connection, 6 foot basement full size of house stone foundation, lot 60x135 feet, carpets and window blinds go with house. For quick sale \$3,500.

BOYD ST.—6-room cottage and lot 110x120, bearing \$22.50 per month rental. Price \$3,250.

BANK ST.—Between Oak Bay ave. and Fort st., modern 7-room house, with two large lots, stable, tennis lawn and garden, etc., a bargain for \$2,500.

F. L. NEALE

ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT
568 Yates Street Phone 1588

SNAPS

2 Lots on Bay and Works Sts., \$2,000 for both; one-third cash. CORNFORTANT ST.—between Douglas and Blanchard Sts., 60x120, \$7,500. A few lots left in Rockland Park at \$350 and \$400 each; \$50 cash, balance \$10 a month. TENNYSON RD.—House, four rooms; stable; lot 40x135; just out of city limits; \$8.50, half cash. List your snaps with us; we can sell them.

The North West Real Estate Co.

706 Yates St. Tel. 640.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans - Tichen utensils, steel, iron and tinware - knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Douglas St.

Corner of Kelvin Road 2 acres of ground. One of the best 10-roomed, fully modern Houses. Hot water heating. Stable, etc. 56 fruit trees in full bearing—

Price \$12,000

Terms of \$3,000 cash. Balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Interest at 6 per cent.

If interested, call up owner.

J. T. REID

Phone J-1525.

STEAM HEATED OFFICES

Also entire third floor, suitable for lodge or club purposes, to let in new brick building, 541 Yates Street. Apply to

F. R. STEWART & CO.

Apartment House Site

120 x 120, fronting on three streets, close to town. Three different tram services pass the property. The chance of a life time. For particulars

GILLESPIE & HART

General Insurance and Real Estate

1115 Langley Street

Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

GORDON HEAD LAND

18 acres close to above, with road on two sides, mostly tile drained and planted in clover and timothy; adjoins the well known orchards of Mr. W. C. Grant. This land is well adapted for fruit-growing in all its branches, and is five miles from the Victoria Postoffice. Price \$400 per acre.

5 blocks of about 4 acres each, partly timbered; choice soil for fruit. Price \$300 per acre.

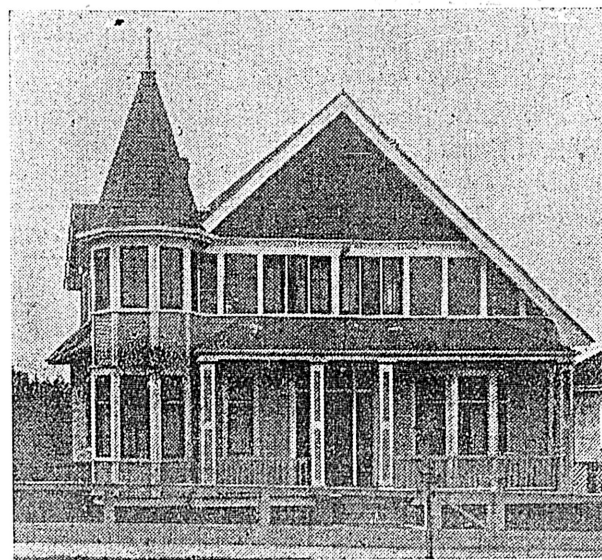
7 acres on Tyndall Avenue, all in grass, having a gentle slope to west and south and affording a superb view of the Olympic Mountains. The district is good. Price \$400 per acre.

9 3/4 acres on Tyndall Avenue, nearly all cultivated, 2 acres of strawberries, large number of young fruit trees, new bungalow 34 x 44, barn 22 x 26, good well of water.

SOLE AGENTS

Established
1890
R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS
Telephone
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



This is a Bargain

New 8-roomed house with modern conveniences, Langford St. Up-to-date boulevard streets.

\$2950

TERMS:—\$750 cash, \$1500 on mortgage, \$700 on second mortgage, payable \$25 per month.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government St.

MONEY MAKERS

JOHNSON STREET—Several good revenue producing blocks at prices which will allow of large profits. Buy before the rise which is bound to take place on this street.

DOUGLAS STREET—Splendid buy on corner, near the Fountain, large frontage, improved, get particulars.

BELLEVILLE NEAR MENZIES—Opposite C. P. R. Wharfs, lot 60 x 240, with frontage on Quebec. Price \$10,500.

DOUGLAS STREET—The corner of Burnside and Dunedin, 120 ft. on Burnside and 108 ft. on Dunedin. A snap at \$3,000.

BELLEVILLE STREET—East of Government, 100 ft. on Belleville by 310 ft. deep, with frontage on Elliott St. Open to offer.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

Phone 2271

1212 Broad Street

TWO GOOD BUYS

33 x 120 feet on Johnson Street, just below Government, bringing in good rental. Price \$25,000.

80 x 108 feet, facing on two streets, between Broad and Douglas Streets, unimproved. Price \$25,000.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate, Insurance, Agreements of Sale Bought

PHONE 1518

Cor. Broughton and Langley Sts.

Cook St. Corner

59x120

One of the best, for

\$2900

Two inside lots on Cook street, 59x120, for

\$2400

EACH

These three lots have fine situation.

W. H. ELLIS

1122 Government Street
Upstairs

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUCE AVENUE.

PHONE 1377.

HOTEL PROPERTY, Johnson street, paying good interest on purchase price, including license, new brick building, well built. Price \$41,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, Johnson street, brick block, paying 7 per cent. on purchase price. Price \$36,000.

YATES STREET, close to Blanchard, 2 full size lots. Price \$18,000.

YATES STREET, 30 feet frontage, close in. Price \$25,000.

CLOSE IN BUSINESS PROPERTY, improved. Price \$31,000.

CLOSE IN BUSINESS LOT. Price \$15,500.

HERALD STREET, lot. Price \$3,000.

NEW BUNGALOW, panelled hall, pressed brick fireplaces, 8 nice rooms with closets off each room. Easy terms. \$4,500.

SIX ROOM BUNGALOW, close in, worth \$4500. Owner has left the city and must sell same, will take for same for a few days \$250 cash and \$35.00 per month. Price \$3,700.

SIX ROOM BUNGALOW, McPherson Ave., Victoria West, a good, modern, comfortable home heated with a furnace. Price \$3,700.

THE BEST SPECULATION IN VICTORIA is a lot in Hollywood Park, only six lots out of 60 left at \$450 each. Terms, \$50 cash and balance at \$15 per month.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

W. G. H. Head, England; Mrs. D. H. McRae, Nanaimo; R. T. Reid, Seattle; W. E. Moore, Regina; J. M. Wesley, Winnipeg; Geo. W. Ellison, Montreal; Joseph O'Neill and wife, Chicago; J. McGilivray, Vancouver; H. Jackson, Vancouver; H. C. De Perle, Vancouver.

At the Driard—

H. Stewart, Kamloops; B. Lonsdale, Regina; J. A. Clarke, Edmonton; James Wilson, Toronto; W. S. Wilson, Toronto; T. D. Veltch, Vancouver; Max Levy, Port Townsend; Hugh Vincent, Port Townsend; D. H. Patterson, Vancouver; A. J. Benwell, Vancouver; George A. Elvidge, Vancouver; G. E. Burton, Vancouver; G. Astor,

Vancouver; D. J. Roontz, Vancouver; W. A. Malcolm, Seattle; J. H. Gunn, W. E. Heger, Seattle; C. des Hostons, Vancouver; G. Angus, city; Capt. Bucholy, Vancouver; W. W. Reed, Vancouver; H. E. Coombes, Vancouver; R. H. Hopkins, Vancouver; W. M. McDonald, Vancouver; C. Cavanaugh, Vancouver; P. C. Harris, Vancouver; W. G. Howe, Vancouver; W. Woodridge, Vancouver; A. C. Bennett, Vancouver.

At the King Edward—

Jas. A. Rampler, Vancouver; A. J. McDonald, city; Miss C. Cole, Portland; Mrs. J. J. Hines, Portland; Miss M. Norton, Seattle; P. W. Elkington, Sidney; R. J. Lewis and wife, Vancouver; Mrs. B. Ventress, Duncan; Miss Vantress, Duncan; F. Forrest, Coquitlam; Syd. Gishy, Vancouver; Richard Fraser, Nicola; C. D. M. Killless, Vancouver; S. Walker, Vancouver; R. G. Stagg, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

V. F. Lade, Summit; Jas. B. Otto, Summit; J. A. Lade, Summit; H. A.

Two Real Bargains

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

P. O. Box 167

Two lots on Discovery Street, near Government. For the two - - - - \$14,500

Douglas Street, next to Corner, near Union Club. Two houses on lot. Only - - - - \$10,500

APPLY TO

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

A Choice Farm for Sale

160 ACRES, 60 acres of bottom land, 30 acres ready for the plough, 10 acres more easily cleared, alder bottom and cedar. An open ditch through the property with several cross drains ensures perfect drainage and early cultivation. The bottom land is a peaty loam very rich and inexhaustible. There is a never failing spring close to the house, which is a log building 21x16. The barn is 21x17. Property is situated within three hours of Victoria, 1 1/2 miles from wharf and school. The game here is plentiful. The buildings are not much but the land is ALL THERE.

Price \$5500

Toller & Grubb

Yates St., over B. Williams & Co. Room 22.

McDonald, Summit, Ida Daland, Berlin, Germany; Chas. H. Orr, Seattle; C. Bradley, Seattle; H. C. Russell, Seattle; Emma O'Grady, Seattle; Master O'Grady, Seattle; W. M. Mather, Portland; L. Eld and wife, Saskatchewan; S. Brethour, Sidney; A. C. Bell, R.M.S. Egeria; Sgt. Major Emery and wife, Edmonton; P. J. Perchie, Vancouver; Jas. Thompson, Vancouver; G. Edge, Comox; A. G. McCandless, Vancouver; A. J. Williams, Vancouver; J. R. Breiman, Ashcroft; S. Lander, Ashcroft; J. W. Taylor and wife, Vancouver.

At the Brunswick—

J. R. Jenkins, Tonopah, Nev.; Adolf Bodwin, Ladysmith; Francis Law, Dawson; Jas. Branson and wife, Vancouver; J. Horth, Sidney; A. Critchley, Sidney; Mrs. A. E. Gosling, Saanichton; H. T. Ross, Vancouver; C. Buckmaster, Olds, Alberta; Frank McCurdy, Beaver Point; A. M. Hunsford and wife, Everett, Wash.; J. S. Burket, Seattle; W. Walsh, Seattle; Nellie McGilhe, Nanaimo; E. H. Fletcher, Brekeby Valley.

NEW RULES FOR THROWING HAMMER

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Officers of the Amateur Athletic union announced today the adoption of a new rule in relation to the official hammer for hammer-throwing events. The rule is designed to make the event less dangerous and is as follows: "The head shall be a metal sphere and the handle shall be made of wire. Such wire shall be made of best grade spring steel wire, not less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter. If a loop grip is used it is to be of rigid construction. The length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet, and its weight not less than 16 pounds."

ABE ATTELL MAY MEET DRISCOLL

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Abe Attell, lightweight champion fighter, is back

Good Speculation and Investment

Full size lot, View street, close in, with 4 cottages and stable, always rented, paying 10 per cent net. This is the cheapest piece on View street today, and will make money for somebody.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas St. Tel. 1466

EXCEPTIONAL BUY

A Modern 6-Roomed House, basement, bath, etc., and five lots, inside city limits and two minutes from two carlines, good soil. Price \$3,500 for the lot; 1-3 cash; terms for balance if required.

Harman & Appleton

534 Yates Street

Fort and Blanchard

The lowest priced inside corner left on Fort street. A good spec. or investment.

Revenue producing.

HERBERT S. LOTT

Board of Trade Bldg. Tel. L 1224

Yes, Sir No, Sir

This is the finest HOME buy in town. An acre on car line, with lots of fruit and shrubbery, right in the going section, with fine, modern house of 7 rooms. On terms, for—

\$6000

You can't go wrong to buy that 60 foot frontage on YATES St., close in, with revenue, and on terms at \$137.50 per front foot. The price today is

\$8250

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block

Money to Loan.

Houses to Rent

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident

A Chance of a Lifetime

We offer for immediate sale 60 feet frontage on Blanchard street by 120 feet on Mason street, with a two-storey eight-roomed house, modern, good stable in connection, and five-roomed bungalow. One block from City Hall. Price only \$7,700. Easy terms.

GLOBE REALTY CO.

Room 7, Mahon Building
Phone 1613

Douglas St. Property

Close to Empress Hotel. Three frontages.

\$15,000

10 acres on Gorge\$6,000

ALLEN & SON

Real Estate and Coal Agents

New Address, Room 6, Adelphi Block, (Upstairs.)

Shot at By Hold-Up Man.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8.—Charles Perry, a driver of a laundry wagon was tonight accosted by an armed highwayman on Third avenue, Grandview, an east end suburb. Perry was walking towards his wagon when the hold-

up man appeared. Disregarding the command to give up his money, Perry leaped into his wagon, whipped his horse up and escaped. The highwayman fired two shots after him, but Perry was unhurt.



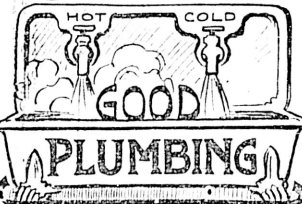
The Seasick Man Made To Smile

One Little Package of Mother's Seasick Remedy Will Do It.



The Hudson's Bay Co.

Sole Agents For British Columbia.



Make Up Your Mind

to have your next job of Plumbing done by experts, men who understand their business, its

Throwing Money Away

to pay for plumbing work of doubtful quality. We are thoroughly posted in our business. An order from you will promptly put all our knowledge and skill at your service. Our new shop at

HAYWARD & DODS

Plumbing, Heating, Acetylene Gas Machines

923 Fort Street Telephone 1854

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Just arrived, a new line of Calendar mounts and Pads for Xmas. Also a full line of Kodaks, Cameras, Lanterns, Slides, and other Photographic goods.

Maynard's Photo Stock House

715 Pandora Avenue

WHY COUGH?

Hall's Pulmonic Cough Cure GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CURE

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N.E. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Victoria, B. C.

On the Waterfront

SEBASTIAN ON WAY TO PORT

New Steam Whaler For Pacific Whaling Co. Coming Via Straits of Magellan

EXPECTED HERE IN EIGHT WEEKS

Negotiations Anticipated For More Whalers to Be Used Off Queen Charlottes

The steam whaler Sebastian, which was purchased at St. John, Newfoundland, from one of the whaling companies engaged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is on her way to this port by way of the Strait of Magellan. Capt. Andersen, one of the whaling captains of the Pacific Whaling Company, who was sent east for the vessel, is in charge of the craft, which is expected to reach Victoria about the end of February. The Sebastian is almost identical in style and capacity with the Orion and St. Lawrence, the latter having been used prior to being secured by the local company in the steam whaling industry of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The new steamer, which was built in sections for the Pacific Whaling Company in Norway at the yards where the Orion was built, will arrive on the steamer Titan on the Blue Funnel line about the middle of March and will be put together here. She will be the largest of the Pacific Whaling Company's fleet.

It is expected that arrangements will be entered into shortly by the Queen Charlotte Whaling Company, which will open a station at the south of the Queen Charlotte Islands this summer, for the purchase of whalers. When the summer season begins two steamers will be operated from each of the west coast stations and it is probable that two will also be operated from the station on the northern islands.

The steamer Princess Ena is now loading a full cargo of fertilizer at the Sechart and Kyquot whaling stations for San Pedro.

MOANA EXPECTED ON WEDNESDAY

Canadian-Australian Liner on Way From Australia-Sandown Coming With Sugar.

The steamer Moana, of the Canadian-Australian line, which is reported leaving Vancouver on Wednesday for this port from Sydney and the usual ports of call, is expected to reach port on Wednesday on her first trip from Australia in this service for many months. Another steamer due during the coming week is the sugar-laden Sandown, bringing sugar from Mauritius by way of the Orient. The Sandown left Muroan after coaling on December 20, and is due about the end of the week. She has a full cargo of raw sugar and has been chartered to load lumber outward for Australia.

ANTIOCHUS TO LEAVE YOKOHAMA TODAY

Blue Funnel Liner on Last Stretch of Long Voyage—Ayeric is En Route.

The steamer Antiochus, of the Blue Funnel line, is expected to leave Yokohama today for this port on the last stretch of her voyage from Liverpool. She has a full cargo of raw sugar and has been chartered to load lumber outward for Australia.

DECCAN IS WRECKED

British Sailer Which Recently Landed Master at Stanley Ashore and is Totally Wrecked.

A large full-rigged ship, the Deccan, belonging to the Thames and Mersey Shipping Co., Ltd., has been wrecked off Ines Island, and ship and cargo are totally lost. The vessel was outward bound with coal cargo for Chillian. Last month she put into Stanley, Falkland Island, with her master sick, and from that port she was completing her voyage in charge of the first mate. Apparently all the crew have been saved. The Deccan was of 1955 tons register, built on the Clyde in 1897, and her value, including cargo, is £30,000.

RENEWAL OF MAIL CONTRACT ON ATLANTIC

Expiry of Present Arrangement in 1912 Will Be Followed By Steamship Improvements.

With the conclusion of the mail contract for the carriage of Canadian mails across the Atlantic in 1912 it is expected that a sharp fight for the new contract will take place, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railroad entering the field. The rumour of proposed construction of faster liners for the C. P. R. continue to come from England, nearly every shipping paper stating that the general talk of the British shipyards is that contracts are expected to be made shortly. The construction of faster liners for the Atlantic service at the C. P. R. would have local interest, for the move would probably be followed by the immediate improvement of the Pacific service of the C. P. R.

Superintends Wharves. Capt. J. S. Gibson, who is well known

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.
 Estevan, 8 a.m.—Passing show-ers, wind weak. Bar. 30.25, temp. 34. Heavy swell.
 Pachena, 8 a.m.—Light rain and calm. Bar. 30.08, temp. 31. Sea moderate.
 Tatooch, 8 a.m.—Fair cloudy, wind southerly, 13 m.p.h. Bar. 30.20, temp. 40. Sea moderate.
 Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind southerly, 18 m.p.h. Bar. 30.12, temp. 36.
 Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.07, temp. 31. Sea smooth.
 Quadra started coaling at Union at 8 a.m.
 Pachena, noon—Hall and rain. Bar. 30.10, temp. 35. Heavy swell.
 Tatooch, noon—Light rain, wind south, 18 m.p.h. Bar. 30.25, temp. 33.
 Sea rough, in, four-master schooner, at 11.35 a.m.
 Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.10, temp. 32. Sea smooth.
 Quadra coaling at Union.
 Point Grey, noon—Cloudy, calm; thick seaward. Bar. 30.16, temp. 40.
 Estevan, noon—Passing showers, squally, wind southerly, Bar. 30.22, temp. 42.
 Sea rough. Lechoir arrived off here 6.30 a.m., but put about for Hesquith harbor, landing here to night.
 Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm, thick seaward. Bar. 29.06, temp. 55.
 Sea moderate. No shipping.
 Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm. Bar. 30.05, temp. 55. Sea smooth.
 Spoke steamer Quadra going to Comox tonight.
 Estevan, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, squally, south wind, 20 miles. Bar. 29.58, temp. 55. Sea smooth. No shipping.
 Pachena, 6 p.m.—Passing show-ers, Bar. 30.05, temp. 55. Sea smooth. No shipping.
 Tatooch, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, south wind, 10 m.p.h. Bar. 30.05, temp. 55. Sea smooth. No shipping.

to Victorians, is to have charge of the wharves of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company at Seattle and Prince Rupert.

J. H. BACON NOW BUSY AT SEATTLE

Will Come Here From Sound Port to Discuss Proposed Local Wharves With Mr. Keefer.

J. H. Bacon, harbor engineer for the Grand Trunk Pacific company, is now in Seattle making observations of the water depths and harbor bed at the Flyer dock, where the company is building a long pier for its steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George to come to the neighborhood of \$300,000. From Seattle Mr. Bacon will come here to consult with the Dominion government engineer, Mr. Keefer, with regard to the construction of the wharves on the inner harbor at Victoria. Some opposition developed to the building of these wharves under the plan prepared by Mr. Bacon and the matter will be discussed fully by the engineers. It was stated by members of the Board of Trade in the discussion at the recent meeting of the council that the dredging of the harbor near the Indian reserve and the removal of rocks would provide sufficient water to the government for the deepening of Victoria Harbor and it was proposed that a lot of the latest type of dredge, one of the latest type of dredge for the removal of harbor rocks, and new dredges be secured.

USES OF WIRELESS AGAIN ILLUSTRATED

Reporting of the Crippled Steamer Kaga Maru Will Alleviate Anxiety.

The value of wireless telegraphy was again illustrated when the steamer Kaga Maru came in with the report of the accident to the Kaga Maru of the same line. The Kaga Maru broke the tail shaft of her engines on December 29 when near the Aleutian Islands, eight days out from Victoria for Yokohama, and was proceeding on the engine, it being expected that she will be ten days late in reaching port. Had it not been for the report given to her sister liner by wireless regarding the delayed Kaga Maru, the steamer Pelaiades which met with Harbor short of her voyage ago and was similarly delayed, and was insured at forty per cent on arrival, the wireless message from the Kaga Maru will have the effect of explaining the delay and reinsurance, which would probably have been effected, had the message not been received, will be unnecessary.

PRINCESS MAY WILL SOON BE RELIEVED

Amur Will Take Place of Princess Beatrice Which Takes Skagway Route.

Repairs to the steamer Amur are well under way and the steamer is expected to take the place of the Princess Beatrice on her return from the Queen Charlotte Islands with the Skagway route while the Princess May is laid up for her winter overhauling. The Amur, which was taken to the Victoria Machinery depot some weeks ago to have several new plates fitted owing to a stranding accident near Skidegate, has been generally overhauled, her machinery having been gone over thoroughly. Meanwhile the Princess Royal is undergoing a thorough overhauling on the ways of the B. C. Marine Railway company.

REDWOOD FOR BALLAST

French Bark Coming to Chemainus to Take Lumber Will Need 300 Tons of Redwood.

The French bark Empereur Menelik, which is to load a cargo of lumber at Chemainus for Australia, is to take on 300 tons of California redwood as ballast. The vessel is expected to arrive at Chemainus on January 22, according to a report telegraphed from Seattle. The French sailer is expected to load the Vancouver Island mills to leave about the end of next week.

UTOPIA AT VANCOUVER

The steamer Utopia went from Tacoma to Vancouver yesterday for a cargo of gypsum. This is the first time the Utopia has crossed the boundary since she ran here seven years ago during the days before there were Princess steamers on the Sound route.

ANTICIPATES A STEAMSHIP WAR

Vancouver Men Think That Coming of New Steamers Will Result in Cut Rates

An impression prevails at Vancouver according to telegrams from that port, that the coming of the steamer Puri, now en route from Bombay for the Mackenzie Steamship company, will be followed by the cutting of passenger rates between Victoria and Vancouver and Victoria and Seattle as indicated in the Colonist yesterday. The addition of the steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George to the interport service is expected also to develop the war between the rival shipping companies. A Vancouver dispatch in this regard says:

"A rate war with the Canadian Pacific and the latter's steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Charlotte is in direct prospect. In order that it may secure some transcontinental business to offset the through traffic which the C.P.R. will route from its railway line to its steamers, it is altogether likely that the Grand Trunk Pacific people will make some arrangement to handle the trade brought to Seattle by the Harriman lines. In any event there is likely to be a lively fight between the rival Canadian companies to cut the traffic by steamers to and from Seattle."

A Seattle despatch in this connection says:

"Seattle steamship men do not anticipate that the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamers on the Sound runs will create any reprisals on the part of the Canadian Pacific as long as the newcomers maintain the rates now in force, although they are agreed that Sound steamers in the Seattle-Portland trade flying the American flag may resent the arrival of a new line of British boats."

"That the Grand Trunk vessel will not have any exclusive arrangements with the American railroads, at least in the earlier days of its marine experiences is also regarded as unlikely as the railroads have regular rail connection with Vancouver and any water transportation they may need for their connections is already arranged for."

"The company most intimately concerned with the placing of steamers on the triangular run is the Mackenzie Steamship company, which is now in the hands of the Grand Trunk Pacific company. That transportation company has a contract for handling the water freight of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad from Vancouver to Prince Rupert, and contemplated placing a fast passenger vessel between Vancouver and Seattle, by way of Victoria, having purchased the steamer Puri in India for that purpose. The vessel is now on the way to Seattle."

"In addition to the Puri, the company contemplated placing the steamer Puri City on the run from Vancouver to Seattle direct, the Rupert City having been withdrawn from the Vancouver-Prince Rupert run last fall, after the opening of the rate war in which the Canadian Pacific, the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the Alaska Steamship company sought to drive off competition from the Pacific Coast line, the lines against whom the cut was made being in addition to the Mackenzie line, the Humboldt Steamship company and the Northland Steamship company. This rate war is still in progress."

"The steamer Puri is regarded as an economical and speedy carrier, and steamship men in Seattle look for a slashing of rates on the part of this vessel, which is expected to be a blood-letting between the two big Canadian railroad corporations, who are believed to have a perfect understanding of their respective relations back in the east where the policies of the companies are determined on."

DOLLAR COMPANY AND TUG OWNERS

Bessie Dollar Fails to Engage Tug at Gray's Harbor and Towboat Company is Peeved.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Jan. 8.—In view of the fact that the large British bottom trawler, Bessie Dollar, had not engaged a tug for coming in, the Grays Harbor Tugboat company refuses to take her up stream unless she also engages to be taken out to sea. It may be necessary to lighten all cargo from the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company's mill, a mile up stream, unless an agreement is reached. She takes a large part of her cargo from that plant and completes at the National Lumber & Box company. The last time the Bessie Dollar was here it required four tugs to take her up stream backwards, as she is too big to turn in the stream. It required the work of two tugs astern and two on her bow to keep her clear of wharves, bridges, etc.

PRIVILEGE FOR TRAMPS

Order-in-Council Giving Rights to Rail Carriers Under Foreign Flag to Coast.

The order-in-council referred to some days ago when news was given of the privilege given by the Ottawa government to foreign steamships to carry cargoes of rails from Cape Raiton to Prince Rupert is as follows: "His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that notwithstanding anything in the order-in-council of 17th December, 1908, relating to the carrying of cargo on the coasting trade of Canada, steamships of the following countries, namely: Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, the Argentine Republic and Japan shall be admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, in the carrying of goods and passengers between any port in the Atlantic provinces of Canada and any port on the Pacific coast of Canada (via South America), and vice versa, on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels, until the 31st of December, 1911."

WORD EXPECTED OF CONTRACTS

News Anticipated Soon of Arrangement For Construction of New Princesses.

Word is being expected daily from England of the making of contracts for the construction of the new Princess liners to award which Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the B. C. coast steamship service of the C.P.R., recently went to the United Kingdom. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., is also in England and it is stated the plans for the construction of the new steamers were gone over by him and approved. One is to be a twin-screw steel steamer of the modern passenger type, probably with two funnels, for use in the night service between Victoria and Vancouver. She will have a speed of 17 knots an hour, and will be provided with ample staterooms and passenger accommodation. The other will be a twin-screw steel steamer for freight and passengers, slightly larger than the Charmer, for use on the Victoria, Nanaimo, Comox route on which the City of Nanaimo is now engaged. Word of the award of the contract for the steamers is expected shortly. It is anticipated by many that the work will be done by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering company, which has built a number of the steamers of the C. P. R. fleet.

END RATE WAR TO NORTHERN PORTS

A. S. S. Co. Announces Freight Rates Will Be Restored Next Saturday

SEATTLE, Jan. 8.—The Alaskan Steamship company today announced that the freight rates to Southeastern Alaska ports, cut last fall, would be restored January 15, but that the passenger rate would not be restored as yet. The members of the Southeastern Alaska Steamship conference which cut rates were the Canadian Pacific Railroad steamships, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Alaska Steamship Company, the latter company making the initiative in the cut although the conference had previously agreed on the reduction. The rate war was directed against the Humboldt Steamship Company, the Northland Steamship Company and the Mackenzie Bros. Steamship Company and the cut in rates equalled a reduction of about thirty per cent, on passenger fares and fifty per cent on freight.

The Canadian Pacific officials here state they know nothing of any move to restore rates and the Pacific Coast Company officials declare a similar ignorance of any such move but admit that they will advance rates if the Alaska Steamship Company does. The Mackenzie steamship Rupert City has been laid up, the Northland has been laid up six weeks but is back on the run again and the Humboldt, which has been laid up for two months, is scheduled to start again next week. Shipping men here state that while the rate war was primarily intended to harpoon the independent lines it has brought the conference lines an opportunity to cancel their old contracts as the contract shippers accepted the cut rates and that new contracts if entered into will be at an increased rate. The outlook is for an increased freight tariff to Southeastern Alaska.

CONTRACT LET TO VICTORIA FIRM

Machinery Depot Will Build New Vessel For the Skeena

The contract for the sternwheel steamer for the Prince Rupert Skeena Navigation company to ply between Prince Rupert and Hazelton has been let to the Victoria Machinery Depot, the contract price being \$40,000. The vessel is to be completed by April 20th and in every part will be built in Victoria.

The new steamer will be on much the same lines as the Mount Royal, but longer. She will be 135 feet long, 28 feet beam and 17 inches draft. Her engines will carry 200 pounds of steam, will have 14 inch cylinders and 72 inch stroke. When completed the new steamer will have sleeping accommodation for fifty passengers and will carry 150 passengers and 80 tons of freight.

The contract was let by George Frizzell of the firm of Morrow & Frizzell of Port Essington, who leaves for the north again on Wednesday. The enterprise is financed by Hazelton, Kitlsan, Port Essington, Prince Rupert and Vancouver people and has been undertaken on account of the necessity for a better service on the Skeena consequent upon the development of the upper interior.

Captain Bucey will command the steamer which will be the eighth in commission on the river, including the two Hudson's Bay vessels and the five owned by Foley, Welsh and Stewart. Captain Bucey will supervise the construction of the vessel and a prize will shortly be offered by the transportation company for a suitable name for it.

MARINE IMPROVEMENTS DURING PAST YEAR

Review of Progress of World's Merchant Marine During the Last Twelve Months.

Discussing the progress of the merchant marine during the past year the Scientific American says:

"The past year will be notable in the annals of trans-Atlantic travel for the fact that a trans-Atlantic liner made the passage for the first time in an average speed of 26 knots an hour. This was accomplished last October when the Mauretania covered the westward course from land to land in 4 days, 10 hours and 51 minutes, at an average speed of 26.06 knots. Both

Steamship Service

BETWEEN

Victoria--Vancouver--Seattle

BY THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.

VANCOUVER ROUTE—Leaves Victoria daily at 1 a. m., arriving Vancouver at 7 a. m. Returning leaves Vancouver daily at 1:30 p. m., arriving Victoria at 6:30 p. m.

SEATTLE ROUTE—Leaves Victoria daily except Sunday at 12:05 a. m., arriving Seattle at 7 a. m. Returning leaves Seattle at 9:30 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving Victoria at 3 p. m.

Passengers will not be allowed on board before 9 p. m.

L. D. CHETHAM,
City Passenger Agent.

1102 Government Street

JEBSEN LINE

To increase our trade with a foreign people we must know them and their country. Commercial and Business Men's Excursion to Mexico; Central America; sails by the "S. S. Brnd."

From Seattle.....January 6th From San Francisco.....January 11th
 From Victoria.....January 7th From Los Angeles.....January 14th
 Rates from Seattle and Victoria, \$20.00; rates from San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$15.00. Trip to be of eight weeks duration, visiting all ports of interest. Party to be accompanied by the Mexican consuls of Tacoma and Vancouver through Mexico. Write for particulars.

C. S. BAXTER, Agent,
809 Government St., Victoria.

JEBSEN & OSTRANDER,
General Agents, Seattle.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, January, 1910.

| Date | Time High | Time Low | Time High | Time Low |
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

AND Southern California

Leave Victoria 8 a.m. Jan. 15, 22, 30; leave Seattle Jan. 17, 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Through service.

For Southeastern Alaska, COTTAGE CITY leaves Seattle Jan. 19, 31.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf St. Phone 4.

R. P. RUTHERFORD & CO., Ltd., Agents
 C. D. DUFFY, General Passenger Agent,
 112 Market St., San Francisco.

For further information obtain folder.

TO THE KLONDIKE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply to TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & G. F. 405 Winch Building.

For Prince Rupert

and way ports

S.S. VADSO

will sail

Wednesday, January 12th

John Barnsley

Agent,
534 Yates St.

FUEL WOOD AND COAL

R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET

Ore Shipments.

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 8.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts for the first week of the new year: Boundary district, 39,630 tons; Rossland district, 5,704 tons; Slocan district, 924 tons; total shipments to date this year 46,560 tons. Smelter receipts were 48,560 tons.

TO-NIGHT

careb

BEET FOR THE DOWLS AND LIVE IN THE CAREB

25c. 50c.



The Semi-ready "Imperva" Raincoat has the added advantage of being a fine, top coat for spring or fall wear—just as fine for rain or shine.

Made to special order, with automobile collar, \$20 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Stock-Taking Sale at the Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Sale Starts Tuesday, January 11th

7,000 Semi-Ready Suits, Raincoats, Overcoats, Dress Suits, Tuxedo Suits, Covert Coats, and Trousers to be sold regardless of cost

Semi-ready Stores have only one Stock-taking Sale per year, and during this sale all odd and lonely Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Trousers must be cleared out regardless of cost. B. Williams & Co. have on order for Spring an immense stock of Semi-ready Suits, Top Coats, Trousers, Outing Suits, etc., which will be the finest and largest stock of Semi-ready garments carried anywhere in Canada. All goods on hand today, therefore must be sold within the next ten days, consequently low prices will prevail during this sale. Don't miss this chance, therefore, to buy High Class Clothing and Furnishings at Sale Prices. All Semi-ready Garments are labelled with the price in the pocket, thus ensuring the purchaser against any deception in regard to values. Remember, every article in this immense \$60,000.00 stock is reduced to Sale Prices. Terms strictly Cash. All goods marked in plain figures.

See These Prices, and Note the Reductions

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, worth \$15 to \$20.00. Now **\$9.95**
 MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS, worth \$10.00 to \$15.00. Now **\$6.95**
 MEN'S PRUSSIAN COLLAR OVERCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$12.95**
 MEN'S RAINCOATS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now **\$6.95**
 MEN'S EXTRA FINE RAINCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now **\$11.95**
 MEN'S FINE BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$12.95**
 MEN'S TWEED SUITS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now **\$5.95**
 MEN'S FINE SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now **\$9.95**
 300 MEN'S ENGLISH NORFOLK SUITS, worth \$14.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$8.95**
 TUXEDO JACKETS AND VESTS, worth \$20.00. Now **\$12.95**
 MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. Now **\$1.45**
 SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS HALF PRICE

BOYS' RAINCOATS, worth \$5.50. Now **\$3.95**
 MEN'S COVERT COATS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00. Now **\$8.95**
 200 DOZEN ENGLISH GOLF CAPS. **HALF PRICE**
 HEAVY POLICE SUSPENDERS. Regular 50c. Now **25c**
 PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS. Regular 75c. Now **45c**
 SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS. Reg. \$1.25. Now **85c**
 CANVAS WORKING GLOVES, per pair **10c**
 MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND TWEED PANTS, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$2.85**
 TRAVELLING RUGS AND SHAWLS HALF PRICE.
 ALL WOOL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR. Regular price \$1.00. Now **85c**
 FINE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR. Regular \$1.25. Now **95c**
 HEAVY WOOL SOX. Regular 35c. Now **20c**
 BLACK CASHMERE SOX. Regular 25c and 35c. Now **20c**
 REGATTA AND OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00. Now **85c**
 50 DOZEN YOUTHS' UNDERWEAR WORTH 75c NOW HALF PRICE.

HEAVY WORKING SHIRTS, worth \$1.00. Now **65c**
 ALL LATEST SHAPES IN SOFT AND STIFF HATS. Regular \$3.00. Now **\$1.95**
 FINE REGATTA AND BUSINESS SHIRTS. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Now **65c**
 PENMAN'S UNDERWEAR. Now **95c**
 FINE WORKING SHIRTS. Regular 75c. Now **55c**
 ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25. Now **85c**
 OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Now **95c**
 FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS **5c**
 DENTS' GLOVES ALL REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
 COLORED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS **5c**
 ALL 75c TIES now **45c**
 50c NECKWEAR now **25c**
 25c TIES now **10c**
 GENUINE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, per garment **\$2.35**
 50 DOZEN ODD HATS. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Now **95c**
 MEN'S ENGLISH KNICKERS NOW HALF PRICE.
 ENGLISH KNITTED VESTS AND GOLF JACKETS HALF PRICE.

Semi-ready Clothes

Have all the Virtues which you want in Fine Clothes for Men



There may be offered arguments in rebuttal against Semi-ready Tailoring. "I tried it years ago," one gentleman said. It's different and better now.

"Semi-ready" is as far ahead to-day of what it was two years ago as is the present fine factory shoe superior to the first wooden-pegged shoe made in the factories.

Better designs, better tailoring, better fabrics—we have grown more expert in all the branches of the original conception.

Built on a rational basis, the welcome attitude of the public towards this much-to-be-desired system of making Men's Clothes has helped to make Semi-ready what it is to-day.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Look! See!! Every article in this immense \$60,000.00 stock is reduced to sale price. All goods marked in plain figures

Sale starts Tuesday, January 11th, and will run for

Ten Days Only

Keep this price list, as prices are strictly as advertised. Note the reductions. Store will remain closed Monday to arrange and mark down the stock money refunded if dissatisfied. Mail orders must be accompanied by cash. Railway fare paid to all purchasers of \$50.00 and upwards, distance of 50 miles.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters

Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

614 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Semi-ready "Imperva" Raincoats



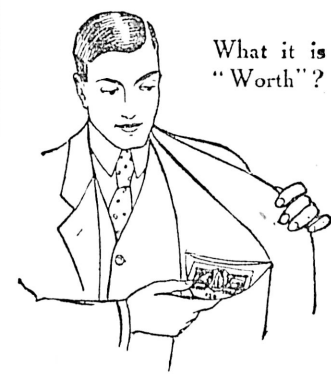
In Sun or Rain they're just the same—these Semi-ready Raincoats.

"Imperva" is the trade name of this fine waterproof cloth which these Coats are made from.

Of new and fashionable cut they are equally appropriate for the cooler weather of spring and fall.

\$15 and \$20
Ready when you want them.

Semi-ready Tailoring



What it is "Worth"?

The Price in the Pocket of every Coat

That our Trade Mark means something to you is why we emphasize it. Semi-ready Tailoring stands for all the virtues in fine clothes for men.

The Trade Name "Semi-ready" also stands for one price—the same price to anybody anywhere with the warranty of worth behind it.

When we mark a suit \$18 or \$20 it means the best possible value at the price.

Semi-ready Tailoring

FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of the City of Victoria

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for Mayor at the approaching election. After having served as Alderman for three years I now respectfully solicit your vote and influence for the more important position, and promise to do my utmost for the progress and betterment of our city. My principal objects are:

To secure Sooke Lake as a water supply and passing of the bylaw to that end.

To secure a competent engineer who shall be the managing head of all public works including water works construction.

To secure the opening of a public market.

To have a permanent official at a fixed salary, with offices at the City Hall, to attend exclusively to the legal work of the corporation.

To systematically improve and beautify the streets and parks.

A. HENDERSON.

For Mayor

1910

A. J. Morley

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD ONE

TO THE ELECTORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above ward. Your support will be appreciated.

W. N. MITCHELL.

For Alderman in Ward 1

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself for the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

W. M. ROSS.

For Alderman in Ward 1

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself for the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

WM. BIRNIE.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD TWO

To the Electors—Ladies and Gentlemen—

I beg to offer myself for re-election for Alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

H. F. BISHOP.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD TWO

To the Electors—Ladies and Gentlemen—

Having decided to seek re-election as Alderman in the above ward, I respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

RUSS. HUMBER.

ELECTORS OF WARD TWO

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

DAVID McINTOSH asks your vote and influence for election as alderman for 1910.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD THREE

To the Electors—Ladies and Gentlemen—

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

GEORGE JONES.

For Alderman in Ward 3

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for Alderman in Ward Three, and solicit your vote and influence.

A. M. BANNERMAN.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD THREE

To the Electors.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election for alderman in Ward 3, at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

W. F. FULLERTON.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD THREE

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

E. F. GEIGER.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD 4

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

A. A. HUMBER.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD FOUR

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

P. A. RAYMOND.

For Alderman in Ward 4

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself for the above ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

ANGUS McKEOWN.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD FIVE

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above ward and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

W. H. LANGLEY.

To the Electors of Ward Five

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am sorry to say that, owing to certain business arrangements entered into today on behalf of clients and conditions in connection therewith, it will be impossible for me, for this next year, to accept any public position. I am, therefore, compelled to withdraw my candidature for Alderman for your Ward. I have taken the earliest opportunity possible to acquaint you with this fact and cannot, sufficiently, express my regret at having to take this step, but I have no alternative both in my own and the city's interests.

To the large number of electors who had already promised me their support, I tender my most sincere thanks and I can assure them that I should not have taken this course if any other had been open to me. It is very gratifying to me to know that so many friends were willing to endorse my candidature and I again wish to tender them my most hearty thanks.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT CUTHBERT

WARD FIVE

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for alderman in above ward. If elected I will do my best for the interests of my native city, and recognize that chief amongst the issues affecting its welfare are the questions of:

1. Good water, and plenty of it.
2. Streets, and other public works.
In connection with 1, I am not prepared to endorse any scheme until all the facts and figures have been fully gone into and laid before the public which, in my opinion, has not yet been done, and in this respect it may as well be mentioned here that I am not in any way connected with, or interested in any water works company.

As regards 2, I think that it must be patent to all that in the past, lack of system has been the great drawback.

I am in favor of this very important department of municipal government being thoroughly organized, having a responsible head, and so equipped as to be able to carry out and complete all public works with the greatest efficiency and dispatch and at the least expense to the citizens.

These and many other matters which generally and locally, as far as regards the above ward, affect the electors, such for instance as the settlement of the Indian Reserve question in the one case, and the protection of the foreshore of the Dallas Road in the other, must needs have the attention of the incoming Mayor and Council.

If elected I shall make it my business to do what I can towards the furtherance of the public interests in every way, fully believing that the city is on the eve of an era of such development and prosperity as has not occurred before in her history.

W. H. LANGLEY.

ELECTORS OF WARD FIVE

Ladies and Gentlemen:

W. H. SMITH asks your vote and influence for election as alderman for 1910.

FOR ALDERMAN IN WARD FIVE

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As the time is too short to allow of meeting all electors, I beg to announce myself as candidate and earnestly solicit your support.

J. RICHARDSON,

131 Menzies St.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held in the Victoria Theatre in the interest of

John A. Turner

Candidate for Mayor

on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 8 p. m. sharp.

Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

All candidates for School Trustee are invited to speak.

The chair will be taken by ex-Mayor C. E. Redfern.

To the Electors of Ward 5

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I beg to announce myself a candidate for the Aldermanic board and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

A. G. SARGISON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD FIVE

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Acceding to the request of a number of electors I have pleasure in offering myself as Aldermanic candidate for above Ward, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

W. G. WINTERBURN.

438 Dallas Road.

For School Trustee

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election as School Trustee at the forthcoming Municipal Elections and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

P. J. RIDDELL.

For School Trustee

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for School Trustee at the forthcoming Municipal Elections, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

William H. P. Sweeney

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election as School Trustee at the forthcoming Municipal Elections, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

My aim and policy shall, as it has been during my term of office, be progressive, careful and economic in keeping with the progress of our city and educational needs.

ANGUS B. McNEILL.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election as School Trustee at the forthcoming Municipal Elections and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

MARGARET JENKINS.

January 3rd, 1910.

For School Trustee

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

Ladies and Gentlemen—

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for re-election as School Trustee at the forthcoming municipal elections, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

Gilbert D. Christie

MILITARY TOPICS

Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., will resume its drills shortly. Many recruits being taken on. Big manoeuvres to be held near Tacoma next summer. Japanese issue new handbook. Cinematograph in war.

The Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., will inaugurate its winter work a week from tomorrow night when a general parade of the regiment will be held at the Drill hall. The occasion will probably be utilized also to hold a band concert and "at home" in connection with the opening of the new rooms recently furnished for the artillerymen at the Drill hall. Drill will then be taken up in earnest, No. 3 company being engaged on Monday, No. 2 company on Wednesday and No. 1 company on Friday nights. The formation of the regimental association by the various companies of the regiment, all of which are now in the new rooms, which are fitted with all the appointments of a modern club. The lounge room, with a big open fireplace and comfortable furniture, compares with the reading room of any club and is provided with a large stock of newspapers and periodicals. The billiard room is equipped with a billiard table and pool table where recreation is offered the gentlemen who are not at work.

A number of new members are being enrolled in the regiment and the prospects for this season's work seems bright. The success of the past year's work in connection with the artillery competitions, however, has set a high standard for the future. Winning first and second and third places in most of the competitions of last year it will hardly be possible for the local gunners to excel their record, but they hope to equal it.

Arrangements are being made by the United States war department for extensive manoeuvres to take place on American lake, about fourteen miles from Tacoma next August. Infantry, cavalry, signal and hospital units of the regular forces will be sent and the militia from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota. Coast defence practices will be held about the same time by the fleet at Point Worden, Casey and Flagger.

During the 1908 manoeuvres there were mobilized 3,700 national guardsmen and 2,900 regulars, a total of 6,600 men, comprising an aggregate of 22 different organizations. The plan for the 1910 camp is to assemble from 10,000 to 12,000 guardsmen and regulars.

Those who have faith in the realization of the present plans base them largely upon the success of the last encampment. Lieut.-Col. Gresham of the 14th cavalry, who was chief umpire in 1908, said the camp and its activities were the most successful he had participated in during his entire military career. His report to the war department, it was conceded that the manoeuvres of the department at Columbus were more satisfactory than those of any of the other seven departments.

The new manual of field exercises (solen) for the Japanese army has been very variously described by Tokyo journals received by the Shimano Maru. One of the latest accounts said that the book was based upon the experiences garnered in the South African war, and that the general object aimed at by its compilers was to educate troops in the art of skirmishing with long distances between the files and with the utmost possible utilization of cover. This analysis is now denied. Rightly or wrongly, the Japanese are persuaded that one of their strong points in fighting is the attack delivered at close quarters, and repeated again and again until success is attained. It can not be denied that the lessons taught by Japan's wars in modern times go to confirm the justice of this view. At all events, the new manual is said to be compiled on those lines. At the same time, it does not neglect the important subject of taking cover. Wherever the natural features of a country lend themselves to such procedure, it should be adopted, but the point made is that the outcome of such fighting may be very different. It is used for defensive purposes, especially where the defenders are in a minority, but for offensive warfare its possibilities are limited.

The United States naval progress of the year is dealt with in a retrospect by the Scientific American, which says: "Progress during the past year in matters naval and military may be considered as decidedly satisfactory. Several ships have been completed, chief among which are the South Carolina and Michigan, the first all-big-gun battleships of our navy. These vessels, which are of 16,000 tons displacement, carry each four 15-caliber 12-inch guns. The Michigan, on her official trial, maintained an average speed of 18.7 knots. The Delaware and North Dakota, draughts of 20,000 tons displacement, carrying each ten 12-caliber guns and fourteen 5-inch guns, have passed through their trials successfully. The Delaware, driven by reciprocating engines, averaging at full power a speed of 21.4 knots and the North Dakota, driven by Curtis turbines, averaging showed a higher water rate and a lower coal consumption than the Delaware, and the naval officials are particularly gratified at the unexpectedly low coal consumption of the turbine-driven ship at cruising speed. For three pairs of draughts, the Florida and the Utah, of 21,825 tons displacement and the same armament as the North Dakota, will be launched in the spring of the present year, and work is about to be commenced upon those great ships, the Arkansas and Wyoming, carrying twelve 12-caliber 12-inch guns, on a displacement of 26,000 tons. Particularly gratifying has been the speed developed by our latest destroyers of the Reid type, the Plummer having average 32.67 knots and the Reid

For Reeve

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAANICH

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am a candidate for Reeve at the approaching election. After having served as Councilor for two years, I now respectfully solicit your vote and influence for the more important position and promise to do my utmost for the progress and betterment of our Municipality.

Joseph Nicholson

WALK-OVER SHOES



Well-to-do men come to us for Shoes. We sell the kind of shoes that make a man look prosperous. The Geo. E. Keith Co., of Campbell, Mass., make that kind for us, selected leathers, special styles and lasts made for us only.

If you would like to see what's the greatest value that can be condensed into shoes at from \$5.00 to \$7.50 come in to the

"Walk-Over Boot Shop"

TOMLINSON & BELLHOUSE

632 Yates St., Opp. King Edward Hotel

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1859.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,900,000
Reserve.....\$5,600,000
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

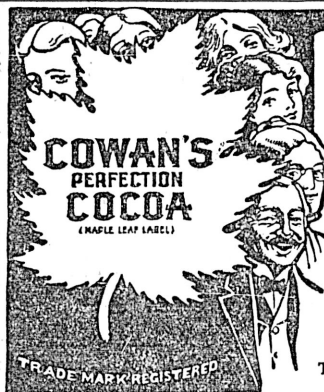
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF APRIL THE ROYAL BANK WILL OCCUPY THEIR NEW PREMISES AT PRESENT BEING ERECTED in GOVERNMENT ST.



It Suits Them All

Old and young delight in the richness and deliciousness of COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA. It suits every taste.

The Cowan Co. Limited, TORONTO. 136



Don't Be Always In Hot Water

because your outer garments are not presentable just when you want to use them—send them to us for cleaning and pressing regularly and secure the benefit of being prepared for any social event any time. Charges reasonable for the good we do.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 844 Fort St. Phone 717

V. I. CIGARS

NONE BETTER AT THE PRICE AND THE BEST AT ANY PRICE. THE LEADING HAVANA FILLED CIGAR

GOLD & JOHNSTON, Makers

Phone 1255

The President of the United States asks Congress to make laws which will prevent the great railway and other companies from unjustly taking money from the people who do business with them. This railway presidents do not like, and a great many of them went to ask him not to interfere with their business. But President Taft had promised the people who had elected him that the laws should be made, and he declares that he will keep his promise.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on box 35c

W. H. ELLIS

Investment Broker

During the alterations now being made in the Hibben Building, 1122 Government Street, the office of W. H. Ellis will be in Room 7 across the hallway from his regular office.

Douglas Street

The property occupied by Dr. Richards near Cormorant street, 30x120, with two story brick building well rented. Price, on good terms

\$25,000

Government Street

On this chief business thoroughfare I have four or five quotations to submit for the consideration of investors. Two of these are important corners, improved and bringing in substantial revenue. If you must have absolutely gilt-edge, inside business property one or more of these will satisfy you in this respect.

Yates Street

60 x 120, corner of Yates and Cook, vacant. Price \$20,000.
30 x 120—South side, between Douglas and Blanchard, with two-storey brick building renting for \$140 per month. Price \$31,000.
30 x 120—North side, between Douglas and Blanchard, slightly improved. Price \$20,000.
One of the finest Business Corners on Yates street can be purchased. Terms on application.

Other Business Properties

I have an excellent lot of business properties on the various business streets, which I will be pleased to submit to clients.

Ideal Fruit and Poultry Ranch

This comprises 26½ acres, situated near Saanich Inlet, about five minutes from the sea. Twelve acres are cleared and under cultivation, with 320 fruit trees and 5,000 strawberry plants in bearing this year of 1910. The land is some of the finest in Saanich Peninsula. There is also a well built house of five rooms, with all modern conveniences, stabling for three horses, and poultry accommodation of the best for 300 fowls. The ranch is ¼ miles from Saanichton Station and P. O. The price is \$9,000, \$3,000 of which may remain on mortgage.

W. H. ELLIS

Investment Broker

1122 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Room 2 Upstairs

Phone R940

P. O. Box 110

During the alterations now being made in the Hibben Building, 1122 Government Street, the office of W. H. Ellis will be in Room 7 across the hallway from his regular office.

Have you seen them, if no, Why?
The "G BRAND"
GRAINED CLOGS
(Costly lined with Thick Polo)



MEN'S or WOMEN'S YOUTH'S or GIRLS' at \$1.25

The above "G Brand" Clogs are in great demand throughout British Columbia. For Drivers, Stables, Farmers, Sailors, or others, they are simply invaluable during the winter.

Agent:
W. J. BARTRAM
2316 Sixth Avenue, West Vancouver

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers

Underwriters Sale

Instructed by LLOYD'S AGENT, we will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at our Salesroom, 1314 Broad Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 12

2 P. M.

Valuable Carpets

Consigned to the HONORABLE JAMES DUNSMUIR, and which were damaged en route.

INCLUDING: One real hand made Axminster Carpet, 24x18, cost £126 One fine Drawingroom Austrian Carpet, 34x26, cost £205 10s; one Blue Wilton Carpet, 17x13, cost £16 15s; one Pink Saxony Wilton Carpet, 14x9, cost £14 5s; seamless Axminster Carpet, 13.6x13.6, cost £13 10s; grey seamless Axminster Carpet, 23x16.6, cost £37 10s; seamless Axminster Carpet, 21x15, cost £24 6s; one seamless Rose Axminster Carpet, 17x13.5, cost £22 10s; one hand made Axminster Carpet, 24x18, cost £126; three underfells, cost £5 16s 6d; one roll Saxony Carpet, cost £9 9s; one roll Saxony Carpet, cost £6 16s 6d; one roll Saxony Carpet, cost £3 7s 6d; one Rose Wilton Carpet, 23 x 15.9, cost £40 10s.

On view Tuesday morning and afternoon from 4.30, and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Mrs. A. Kneivitt, we will sell at residence,

509 ESQUIMALT ROAD
RUSSELL STATION,
ON

Tuesday, 11th

2 P. M.

ALL HER WELL KEPT

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Including: List Upright Piano, six-piece Parlor Suite, Parlor Carpet, Rugs, Pictures, Frames, Curtains, Cushions, Field Glasses, Tables, Blinds, etc., Hall Oil Cloth and Rugs.

THREE BEDROOMS: Very fine Dresser and Stand, Chest of Drawers, Bureau and Washstand, three Iron Bedsteads, Springs and Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Carpet, Rugs, Curtains, lot of good Bedding, such as very fine Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Spreads, Pillows; Toilet Sets, Lounge, Mirror, etc.

DINING ROOM: Extension Table, Clock, Lamps, White Sewing Machine, 5 Diningroom Chairs, Heater and pipe, Pictures, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, lot of Cutlery, China and Crockery, Arm Chairs, Letter Press, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

KITCHEN: Table, Chairs, Cooking Stove, Linoleum, Boiler, Scales, Oil Stove, Linoleum, Jam Jars, Carpenter's Tools, etc., etc.

SIX-HOLE STEEL RANGE

On view Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

And Sons

742 FORT STREET.

Have for PRIVATE SALE a large quantity of New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE

Cooking and Heating Stoves Incubators, etc.

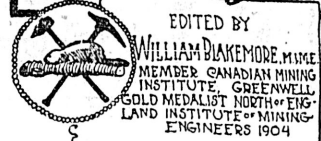
SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court, holden at Victoria, in an action wherein Wilson McLean is plaintiff and The Cassiar Gold and Copper Company Limited (non-personal liability) is defendant, I will offer for sale at public auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1910, at 10.30 a.m., all the assets of the above-mentioned defendant company, consisting of 9 mining leases, 5 bench and 4 creek, and 3 mineral claims, situate in Liard Division, Cassiar District, together with hydraulic plant, 2 monitors, about 1,000 feet pipe, etc., and half-mile flume, blacksmith outfit and mining tools; also 5 Coal Prospecting Licenses on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group. Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, January 7th, 1910.

Mining Department



Coal at the Coast.

The subject of the scarcity of coal on the Pacific Coast is one which is attracting considerable attention, and which in the near future will not improbably lead to important action on the part of the governments on the position is that in spite of enormous deposits of high-grade bituminous coal, suitable for all the purposes for which coal is used, there is a scarcity in every department. Nothing but the comparative mildness of the weather during the last few weeks, has prevented a coal famine locally. Merchants have only been able to supply the domestic trade because the requirements have been not more than half what they were a year ago. Every operating mine is deluged with orders for export. There are no stocks of consequence in Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland or San Francisco. A long line of steamers are waiting at Ladysmith, Boat Harbor, Nanaimo and Union Bay. Yesterday an emergency order for 100 tons could not be filled at any mine in B. C. The coal was wanted to raise steam in order to keep a set of pumps at work to prevent the flooding of a mine, but that was no difference; the accommodation was refused point-blank with the statement that there were thousands of tons on order ahead of supply. But for the consideration of local merchants, who were willing to deplete their small stock in order to prevent serious loss, a new enterprise would have been checked.

Importing Coal From Japan.

So great is the demand that one of the largest mining companies on Vancouver Island has purchased thirty thousand tons of coal from Japan to supplement their own product. This coal will be supplied to their customers in San Francisco on account of contracts entered into for Vancouver Island coal. Recently another large operating company offered no less than fifty thousand dollars for the cancellation of a contract which they have to supply coal to an Alaskan concern. These facts are startling in the extreme, when one remembers that the Vancouver Island coalfields, if properly developed, are capable of supplying ten times the demand now being produced. An eminent authority, with whom the writer of this paragraph discussed the subject today, declared that the only hope for relief lay in the securing of reduced freight rates from the interior of the province to the coast, so that the enormous deposits of the Cowi's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta might be brought in competition with the Coast mines. There is, however, a more excellent way, and that is, by some means, legislative or otherwise, to bring about the more adequate development of the Vancouver Island coalfields.

Sheep Creek.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the well-known pioneer prospector of the Sheep Creek camp, is spending the winter in Victoria and speaks in the most glowing terms of the future of that district. Mr. Bennett was one of the original owners of the Kootenay Belle mine, which he sold last year for a large sum. The Sheep Creek Bonanza Mining Co., Ltd., which is developing the Bonanza group adjoining the Queen mine in the Sheep Creek district, has just received a letter from the consulting engineer, stating that a showing of blue quartz, carrying high gold values, has been discovered in the upper workings, and that there is now sufficient snow to allow of regular shipments to be made to the smelter by rail.

Poplar Claims.

A mining deal of interest was put through recently whereby W. J. Milne, of Vancouver, bonded three claims near Poplar, viz., the Golden Gate, Golden Gate and the Poplar, owned by E. O. Desmond, Andy Olson and A. L. Walker. A good option price was realized and a cash payment paid down. The deal has been pending for some time but was finally closed last week. Four men have gone to commence development work, under the supervision of A. Cody, and it is intended to increase the force and work two shifts as soon as supplies are sent up and men can be had. This is only one of many deals that are pending in that locality.

Lardeau Looking Up.

Very little has been heard lately about the Lardeau; in fact for several years it has almost ceased to figure in the mining columns of the Kootenay press; later, however, it gives signs of reviving and capital is being freely raised for development purposes.

A Lardeau property that is coming to the front is the Ethel, owned by T. H. Luthers. The property is close to Trout Lake and is under bond to Spokane parties, who have driven three or four tunnels at different levels and panned up the ore-body in each. The ore in the Ethel is amongst the highest grade of the Lardeau. The mine is turning out so well the bondees are shipping fifty sacks a day of high-grade, and it is believed the mine will be as big a shipper as the Silver Cup this winter. A Spokane company has then incorporated to develop this company extensively. It will be known as the Ethel Silver Mining Co., with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Increased Mineral Production.

The product for the province for 1909 is: Placer gold, 30,000 ounces, value \$600,000; lead, 250,000 ounces, value \$5,167,500; total value, \$5,767,500. Silver, 3,000,000 ounces, value \$1,470,000. Lead, 46,000,000 pounds, value \$1,748,000. Copper, 41,000,000 pounds, value \$5,289,000. Zinc, 270,000 pounds, value \$500,000. Total value, \$14,774,500. Coal, 1,040,000 tons, value \$8,700,000. Coke, 277,000 tons, value \$1,662,000. Building materials, etc., \$1,200,000. Total value of production \$24,426,500, as against \$23,851,277 in 1908.

Whipsaw Creek.

Charley Day, of Day and Knight, returned to Princeton from Whipsaw last week, where he and his partner have been working for the past six months on the Lucky Pair. The weather was fair, and considering the altitude, 5,240 feet above the sea level, there was not a great depth of snow, about three feet. The tunnel on the Lucky Pair is now driven over 500 feet, the work being prosecuted with energy in order that the main ledge may be tapped as soon as possible. Some fine samples of chloride of silver were uncovered in the wash, indicating the approach to the lead.

There are some good zinc deposits in the Similkameen, those at Whipsaw being strikingly pure.

Nicola Coalfield.

It is only a few years since one of the largest coal operators turned down the Nicola Valley as a poor mining venture. He was advised that most of the coal had been removed by erosion. The record of the Nicola Valley Coal Co. furnishes a striking comment on this pessimistic opinion. By the end of December, 1909, there had been shipped from the mines in the vicinity of 70,000 tons of coal, and but for the labor trouble during the year, the shipment would have been over 100,000 tons. During the last four months the company spent over \$40,000 in putting up a new plant, which consisted of two new tubular boilers, supplied by the Goldie-McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont.; also a large compressor, supplied by the Canadian Rand Co., of Sherbrooke, Ont., capable of supplying 2,200 cubic feet of air per minute, which is to be used in driving holts and coal cutting machines. Already three of these coal cutters are at work and the results so far have been satisfactory. Fourteen hundred tons of coal have been produced in 16 days by two coal cutters, and the company will have six cutters at work within the next two months. The company expects in the spring to erect a large new tipple and cleaning plant to drive the machinery, and an electric motor for hauling the coal, an electric pump at No. 2 mine and a large fan at No. 1 mine, also to be driven by electricity.

Altogether more extensive developments will be done at the mines than ever before, which will place them amongst the largest coal producers in British Columbia.

How Strikes are Made.

The big strike on Otter Creek, a tributary of the Kootenay River in Alaska, was started by three miners who ran up the creek in a little condemned side, as they sought to escape the official inspection boat, which was coming down the Innoko River. Whilst "laying low" one of the prospectors saw signs of rich ground. He struck a pay streak of the richest grain shots of pure gold at 12 feet; the boom was on.

Caught Napping.

An outsider, named R. C. Brown, representing the Canadian Development Co. of Vancouver, went into Princeton and stole a march on the mining enthusiasts of that burg, who had not kept quite up to date on the coal situation. His way was to stake claims that had lapsed, principally those of the B. C. Colliery Co., which, though the fact was not suspected by the general public, had failed to keep up the requirements for holding the lands. Accompanied by George Allison and Bert Thomas, two men who knew the country, he set out on a hunting trip, but the game he was after was not of the four-footed kind. When the party returned to town they had staked about 18,000 acres of coal lands, including the former B. C. Colliery Company's, and of various prospectors who had neglected their holdings, as well as some entirely new claims. The local men who shared in the staking came in for a substantial interest in the property.

SEATTLE MAY HAVE HORSE RACE MEET

Officials Will Investigate Track Affairs in California, and Possibly Meadows Will Be Active.

SEATTLE, Jan. 8.—Seattle may have a race meeting at the Meadows next summer. Within the next few days James E. McElroy, managing director of the King County Fair association, which controls local racing, will leave for California and the east. On his way he will investigate the system of betting at Emeryville and in New York he will look up the results of the anti-racetrack gambling bill. "If Emeryville can conduct racing successfully and in compliance with the law the Meadows has a chance to do the same," he says. Mr. McElroy is not entirely familiar with the New York anti-racetrack laws, but he believes that the main features they are familiar to the Hansen laws enacted at the

SPECIAL BUYS

IN

Residences

OAK BAY—A modern 7-room Bungalow. Large Rooms with Fireplaces. 1 Acre of Ground with Tennis Court, Shrubs and Garden. An Ideal Home. Terms can be arranged\$8,500
SOUTH TURNER STREET—Close to the Beach, 7-room House, Stone Foundation. All modern. Rents for \$30 per month. \$1,100 cash, balance easy\$4,500
SCHOOL STREET—8-room Modern House. Central situation. Garden and Fruit Trees. Terms to suit\$4,000
FERNWOOD ROAD—6-roomed Modern Bungalow. All modern, Stone Foundation. Rents for \$25 per month. \$1,000 cash\$2,800
OAK BAY—Modern 7-room Residence on 2 Lots 50 x 132 feet each. All modern with Furnace. Close to Car Line. High situation. \$1,000 cash, balance to arrange\$5,200
OAK BAY—On Car Line, modern 8-room House. Furnace. On Lots 84 x 175. Beautiful Grounds and Trees. Terms can be arranged\$6,000
CLARENCE STREET, JAMES BAY—6-room House. Concrete Foundation. Full Basement. Situated on one of the best streets in the District. Terms\$4,500

Lots

DOUGLAS STREET—46 x 87, close to Pembroke Street. Terms can be arranged. This is an exceptional buy for \$8,000
YATES STREET—60 x 120, with Buildings close to Blanchard Street. Terms\$22,000

Herbert Cuthbert And Company

Real Estate Agents - 635 Fort Street

Everybody is Now Drinking

SILVER SPRING LAGER BEER

The best Ever Brewed in B.C.
JUST TRY IT!

last regular session of the Washington State legislature. The New York and California laws are directed at the system of bookmaking or pool-selling and not at the individuals who wish to wager on the results of a race. All of the New York tracks are preparing for a big season next summer, and Emeryville is now conducting a successful meet. His argument is that a successful meeting can be held at the Meadows without violating the Hansen laws.

VICTORY PERCHED ON Y. M. C. A. BANNER

Midgets of Broad Street Club Handed Rivals of Work Estate a Lemon.

There was an exciting non-league match of basketball played yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. between a quintette of young chaps, from the latter quarters and a youthful team halling from Work Estate district. The game was warmly contested all through but the superiority of the Y. M. C. A. midgets was quite evident when the time of the score was tallied at the end of the game: Y. M. C. A., 22; Work Estate, 10.

RECORDS HELD BY CANADIAN SPRINTER

Bobby Kerr, the Canadian champion sprinter, holds the following records: 50 yards, indoors, 5 2-5 seconds; 75 yards, indoors, 7 4-5 seconds; 100 yards, 9 4-5 seconds; 100 metres, 11 seconds; 200 metres, 21 4-5 seconds; 220 yards, 21 2-5 seconds. Bobby Kerr began his racing career seven years ago. During 1908 he won 40 first prizes.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Men) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Sales Doubling Every Six Months

Wonderful Demand for a Wonderful Remedy

During the past few years the sales of "Fruit-a-lives" have doubled every six months. For the six months from January to July of this year, the sales of this popular medicine were more than twice greater than for any similar period since "Fruit-a-lives" was introduced to the public.

The National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada Limited, the largest wholesale drug house in the world—Lymans Limited of Montreal—and Lyman Brothers of Toronto—are buying "Fruit-a-lives" in 100 gross lots, 100 gross mean 14,400 boxes, which retail for \$7,200.00. This gives some idea of the steady demand for these wonderful fruit liver tablets.

It is safe to say that "Fruit-a-lives" is on sale in every drug store and in departmental stores and general stores carrying medicines throughout the Dominion. Nor is the sale of "Fruit-a-lives" confined to Canada. In many parts of the United States, "Fruit-a-lives" is the standard family medicine and hardly a day passes that the Fruit-a-lives Company does not receive prepaid orders from our neighbors over the line.

The many testimonials, which have been published in the leading papers, are the most convincing evidence of the great value of "Fruit-a-lives". 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c. If your dealer does not handle them, any quantity will be sent post-paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Commencing Tuesday, January 11th, and Rest of Week.

The London Bioscope

ANIMATED PICTURES
Bigger and Better than Ever—Two Hours Show for
TEN CENTS

Children's Matinee Saturday, 5 Cents.
Next Week Amateur Week.

PANTAGES

WEEK JANUARY 3rd.
ZHARDNA
Danceuse in Spectacular Creations.
THE CHESTERS
Equilibrists and Acrobats.
BURROUGHS & CO.
Comedy Players.
MISS CORA HALL
Singing Comedienne.
ARTHUR ELWELL
Picture Ballad.
BIOGRAPH.

VICTORIA THEATRE
One Memorable Evening

Tuesday, January 11th
Special Engagement of
GEORGE NEIL

Scotland's Greatest Tenor and the Famous

BALMORAL COMPANY

Auspices St. Andrew's Society.
Suits now selling at Theatre Box office.
Bargain Prices—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

Herald Street
East of Douglas
60x120
Price \$6000
Half Cash

W. H. ELLIS
Investment Broker

1122 Government Street

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers, 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods 1st Monday, at 3 p.m.
Laundry Workers, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Marine Engineers Monthly
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council, Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday, 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Stereotypers Monthly
Tailors 1st Monday
Typographers Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees, 1st Sunday
Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Allied Printing Trades Council 2nd Friday
Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders 1st and 3rd Thursday
Bricklayers 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Wednesday

At St. John, N. B., seventy pressmen in the employ of ten firms have had their wages increased by from fifty cents to six dollars per week.

The various employing printers at Calgary have granted an increase of \$2 to sixty of their employees, this increase being from \$18 to \$20 per week.

The United Mine Workers' Journal reports a total of \$20,980.71 collected up to December 13, for the sufferers of the Cherry mine disaster.

"I went to work, it rained, and I was knocked off, so I had some drink, to which I am not used," was the excuse of a laborer charged with drunkenness at Highgate.

It is stated that the craze for "rink-ing" throughout England gives employment to 20,000 people and that \$5,000,000 has been invested in rinks.

In Sheffield, Eng., a labor bureau has been established with the object of finding situations for boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

The society women who are assisting the New York shirtwaist workers will receive an insight into the way some people are forced to live under present economic conditions.

Chicago has an excellent roof school for boys and girls predisposed to tuberculosis. They are provided with medical attention, clothes and food.

William Miller, who until fifteen years ago was a ragged newspaper boy on the streets of Pittsburgh, has been engaged by the Munich Royal Opera to act as a leading tenor for the season, at a salary of \$12,000.

A Railway Enginemen's Educational Club has been formed at Winnipeg, for the purpose of hearing lectures appertaining to the operation of a train or locomotive.

The benefit society of the McClary Manufacturing company, London, Ont., has engaged a trained nurse to look after employees and their families when incapacitated through illness or injury.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

First Appearance of Dandruff a Forerunner of Future Baldness.

That such is the case has been conclusively proven by scientific research. Prof. Unna, the noted European skin specialist, declares that dandruff is the burrowed-up cuticle of the scalp, caused by parasites destroying the vitality in the hair bulb. The hair becomes lifeless, and in time, falls out. This can be prevented.

Newbro's Herpicide kills this dandruff germ, and restores the hair to its natural softness and abundance.

Herpicide is now used by thousands of people—all satisfied that it is the most wonderful hair preparation on the market today.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent, 1223 Government street, J. A. Teeworth & Co., wholesale agents.

Rockland Park

At a meeting of the owners of the Rockland Park Subdivision it was decided that the sale of lots be temporarily discontinued pending a re-classification. Due notice will be given of prices and terms of sale at an early date.

Elliott & Shandley
Trustees for the Owners.

HOUSES BUILT

On the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor Fort and Stadacona Streets

In Toronto railway circles it was given out that the trainmen of Canada, who have been voting on the question of taking part in a general strike, have decided not to do so. They will, however, ask for an increase in wages.

The Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver has asked the council of that city to submit a plebiscite at the approaching municipal elections as to the adoption of an 8-hour day for civil employees.

At the close of the shipping season at Montreal, the bonuses earned by the longshoremen during the past season were paid by the various steamship companies. The average bonus amounted to \$35 to \$40.

The Barbers' Union of Oakland, Cal., has been suspended from the central body for failure to pay a \$25 fine imposed for deciding not to parade on Labor Day. An appeal has been taken to the American Federation of Labor.

Balliol College, Oxford, will offer next year an exhibition of \$400 a year, tenable for two years, for competition among students recommended by the leading trade unions operating in Newcastle provided that the income of the candidate is supplemented from external sources.

Last week a meeting of the stockholders of the Sacramento Labor Temple Association was held to authorize the directors to negotiate a loan of \$40,000 with which to begin the immediate erection of the structure. One of the banks has loaned the money.

At Cincinnati an agreement to arbitrate the dispute between the telegraphers and the management of the Big Four railway has been reached. Announcement to this effect was made at the close of a conference which discussed the ultimatum submitted by the men. This action precludes the possibility of an immediate strike.

The total income of the Cigarmakers International Union of America for the last year was \$228,498.87. The benefits paid for the year were \$553,832.34, as follows: Loans to traveling members, \$46,613.44; sick benefits, \$28,755.99; death and total disability benefits, \$220,979.71; out of work benefits, \$101,433.50.

The Dominion Coal company has signed an agreement with the Provincial Workmen's association, renewing the existing agreement which expired on December 31. The new agreement is for two years. Under the terms of the agreement mine laborers to the number of 800 will receive an advance in wages from \$1.52 to \$1.60 per day.

Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, is alarmed over the increased cost of living in the United States. "I think the higher cost of living is due to the tariff," he said, "for the higher prices do not apply to farm products only. No, the last tariff does not suit me. It suits nobody—except the few that profit by it. There is not only much complaint, but actual suffering among people of limited means and those who work for wages as a result of the Republican policy."

A case of very considerable interest to coal miners was set for hearing last week in the Nanaimo police court. John Newton of No. 1 mine was proceeded against on the charge of having employed men underground for a period exceeding eight hours in a shift, and Floyd Tuttle charged with having been thus employed for more than eight hours at a shift. The informations are laid by Chief Inspector Shepherd. These are understood to be in the nature of test cases, to ascertain whether or not the provisions of the eight-hour law are being strictly adhered to by both employers and employed.

Fourteen men, delegates of the board of the miners' federation at Sidney, N. S. W., have been sentenced to pay \$500 each or undergo two months' imprisonment for inciting coal miners to strike. It is eight weeks since the men struck, and the strike continues, with disastrous results. Thousands of dred steamships are idle. Gas at one time gave out in a large section of the city. Only the timely return of the western miners saved Sydney from utter darkness. The sentences just passed are among the first under the new law, making strike leaders and employees who instigate or who strike or lockout liable to one year's imprisonment.

Official returns, says "Engineering," England, show that employment continued to improve in the iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and also in the woolen, worsted, linen, silk and lace trades. There was a seasonal improvement in the clothing and printing trades, and a seasonal decline in the building trades. Organized short time continued at mills spinning American cotton. In the other industries employment, on the whole, remained about the same. As compared with a year ago, all the principal industries have improved, in many cases to a considerable extent. The changes in rates of wages taking effect showed an advance—the first net increase since 1906. The industries were much less affected by labor distress than in October, 1908. The 432 trade unions making returns had a net membership of 694,930, of whom 49,664 (or 7.1 per cent.) of their members were returned as unemployed, compared with 7.4 per cent. a month ago, and 9.5 per cent. a year ago.

It is stated in the annual report of the Labor Gazette that during the past fiscal year, 315 fair wage schedules were prepared by the fair wage officers of the department for insertion in public contracts, which was ninety-three more than in the previous year. Of the total of 315 schedules, 162 were for the department of railways and canals, 122 for the department of public works, eighteen for the department of marine and fisheries, and eleven for the department of militia and defence. Since the inception of the department in 1900, there have been prepared 1,600 fair wage schedules, of which almost one-half have been for the department of railways and canals, and over one-third for the department of public works. During the last fiscal year supplies were also furnished to the post office department to the amount of \$129,333.92 under conditions designed to insure the payment of fair wages and reasonable hours to the workmen employed.

A decrease in the number of casualties on American railroads for the year ended June 30, 1909, is shown by a report published by the Interstate commerce commission. During the year 2,791 persons were killed and 63,920 were injured on railroads, as against 3,764 killed and 68,969 injured during the previous fiscal year. This was a decrease of 973 killed and 5,069 injured. The report shows that the number of employees killed in coupling cars and engines was 32 per cent. less

than during the fiscal year of 1908.

Total number of persons killed and injured during the three months ending June 30, last, was 15,895 or 588 killed and 15,307 injured, being a decrease of 3 in the total number of persons killed, and an increase of 2,209 injured, as compared with the number reported for the same period a year ago.

The following is taken from the New Zealand "Year Book" for 1908. Issued by the government: "p 515 Labor Laws. The labor laws have been passed in an effort to regulate certain conditions affecting employer and employed. Their scope embraces many difficult positions, into which the exigencies of modern industrial life have forced those engaged in trades and handicrafts. The general tendency of these laws is to ameliorate the conditions of the worker by preventing social oppression through undue influence, or through unsatisfactory conditions of sanitation. It will undoubtedly be found that, with the advance of time, these laws are capable of improvement and amendment, but they have already done much to make the lives of operatives of fuller and more healthy growth, and their aim is to prevent the installation of abuses before such abuses attain formidable dimensions." "p. 516. Sweating has almost disappeared in New Zealand by the prohibition of sub-contracting in the issue of textiles to be made up into garments. The Factories Act is probably one of the most complete and perfect laws to be found on the statute book of any country, and is generally appreciated by workers, while the honest, fair-dealing employer is himself thereby protected from the unscrupulous proceedings of the piratical competitors.

The report of the department of labor and industry of New South Wales for 1908 shows a condition of great prosperity in that state. There were entered on the registers of the department at the close of the year, 2,883 factories, employing 70,688 hands, of whom 48,236 were males and 22,452 were females. In the previous year there were entered 3,559 factories with 66,867 employees. There was a considerable decrease in the number of children between 13 and 14 years of age, to whom it was found necessary to grant special permission to work in factories, which was due to the good demand for adult labor. At the end of the year the minimum Wage Act passed, providing for a weekly wage of not less than four shillings for all persons coming within the definition of "workmen" or "shop assistant." This law was needed since in the Metropolitan district where were 514 girls receiving less than four shillings a week, and the Newcastle district there were 272 girls employed in dressing making and millinery receiving less, the majority being paid no wages at all.

"Germany, of all countries, seems to have gone forward halfway to meet the problem of the unemployed." In 1907, through the Berlin Labor Exchange, 158,098 applications for positions at the exchange brought 119,915 employers to that place seeking help and finding places for 95,678 of these applicants. If the applicant for registration were a member of a trades union, no fee for registration was exacted, his union passing a lump sum of \$200 for its membership. If he were not a unionist, his fee was 5 cents for registration. The exchange occupies a huge four-story building in the eastern part of the city, with current annual expenses of \$25,000. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum is contributed by the city. The remainder is supplied through trades unions' contributions and by the fees paid in by applicants. The chief feature of the exchange building is the great assembly hall arranged with comfortable benches, where unskilled men, waiting for the call of employers, may assemble in comfort. Having his registration ticket, the applicant may have free use of the hall, and for the period of three months its cheap canteen, its cheap baths and cheap bootmaking and tailoring shops are available at nominal prices. Agencies for the skilled workmen are conducted by their respective trades unions. Workmen securing employment have paid only the three months' initial fee of 5 cents, while the employer securing help pays nothing. Altogether there are three general divisions of the unemployed—the unskilled men, the skilled workmen and the women applicants. Positions are offered to the unemployed along the line of strict procedure. Only those present when the employer calls are considered. At the same time preference is given the married men over those that are unmarried. The German capital considers the municipal venture a success, as it not only Berlin employers, but employers from the provinces have been making free use of the institution."

MADRIZ IS SORRY

Says He Laments Unwarranted Execution of Americans, Groce and Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Madriz, of Nicaragua, in a message received at the State Department late last night, declared that the resentment shown by the government and people of the United States because of the execution of Groce and Cannon was justified. The telegram stated that Madriz had asked one of his generals to inform the United States government that after a personal study of the attendant circumstances he profoundly lamented the act. President Madriz declared from Nicaragua that this expression from Nicaragua's president is taken here as evidence of possible demand from Mexico, or upon some other country, if Zelaya should leave Mexico, for the extradition of the former president.

There is a provision of the Nicaragua constitution under which a president of that country may be prosecuted criminally for unlawful acts. Madriz's declaration of a belief that the execution was illegal would seem to leave him no other recourse than criminal proceedings against Zelaya.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 8.—The statement of President Madriz, of Nicaragua, that the execution of Groce and Cannon was illegal was commented upon by former President Zelaya today. Zelaya said that if there was any irregularity in the proceedings against the Americans it originated within the court martial and was chargeable against the officials of that court.

JAPANESE LOSE

Large Saltery at Nanaimo Collapses, Destroying Bait and Wasting Horrifying Catch.

NANAIMO, Jan. 8.—A large saltery, owned by a Japanese named Kekaku, situated on the waterfront on the outskirts of the city, collapsed last night, owing to the piles being worm eaten. Three Columbia river boats were smashed, while the whole of the herring catch, amounting to some 150 tons, was lost.

As a result of the accident 50 Japanese are thrown out of employment, while the loss financially is estimated at \$8,000.

Our Annual Shoe Sale is in Full Swing

Our new Spring Shoes are already on the way and unless we clear out half our present stock we will not have sufficient room for them, consequently we have decided to cut prices down to cost to make a speedy clearance of

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Boots

All must go at cut prices. We simply quote a few lines:

Men's High Grade Black and Tan Winter Boots . . . \$3.95 and \$2.95
Men's \$4.50 Heavy Winter Boots, cut to . . . \$3.25
Women's High Grade Vici Kid and Box Calf, cut to . . . \$2.45 and \$1.75
Small Children's Boots and Slippers . . . 25c

THIS WEEK we make a specialty of Warm Felt Slippers, \$1.00
\$1.25 lines cut to . . . 75c

Just the thing for the present cold weather. Come quick to

WATSON'S SHOE STORE

Next King Edward Hotel, Yates Street.

To Real Estate Brokers and Investors

Two Special Buys

In Acreage Sub-division

ONE OF THE FEW CHANCES LEFT

ACREAGE—Sub-divided into 18 Lots, close to Douglas Street, all in orchard, with a good House. A money-maker. This property can be purchased today for—

\$7,200
And on Terms.

COOK STREET—Close to New School. A block comprising 33 Lots, \$14,000. These Lots will retail at a Bargain at—

\$650 each

All good land. If either of these interests you see us at once. No such acreage on the market at the price.

H. Cuthbert & Co.
635 FORT STREET.

Subscribe for The Colonist

YOU and I know that vast fortunes have been created from oil in California during the past few years, and that the money received as profits from oil, in the form of dividends and the increased value of land and stocks, has paid off more mortgages, built more homes, bought more automobiles and brought more pleasures into life than the money derived from any other investment. Many men, poor a few years ago, are today among the wealthiest of the state.

* * * *

The oil history of California is replete with instances where men, as if by magic, rose to positions of wealth and influence, through their investments in oil. Some investments of only \$100 have brought returns of thousands. Great oil fortunes were made from fuel oil, a low grade, black, tarry, sticky, stinking substance, yet it revolutionized the commercial conditions of California and the Pacific Coast.

* * * *

We extend a cordial invitation to you to make a thorough investigation of this company's properties, assets and management. Those who investigate are profoundly impressed with the tremendous possibilities. Andrew Gray says it can stand 100 per cent. whittling, then still be a whirlwind.

* * * *

It has been endorsed by trained geologists, practical oil men, keen, shrewd business men and others.

To investigate is to invest. This fact is evidenced by the company having at this time some of the shrewdest and keenest investors on Vancouver Island on its books.

* * * *

We ask your careful consideration of this proposition, for it is worthy of your confidence and cash.

Your money invested in this stock will earn you your fair share of the great profits that are being made out of California oil.

* * * *

It ought to be an old story to you by this time—we have been hammering away at it for a fortnight—that California is producing more oil than any other State, Province, Principality or Kingdom, in the world.

The year to which we have just bade adieu, witnessed the production of \$30,000,000.00 worth of crude petroleum—in California alone.

The Canadian Pacific Oil Co., of B. C., Ltd., a British Columbia institution, with men of repute and distinction at the helm, has 740 acres of land in California, 100 of which is absolutely proven oil territory.

* * * *

Sixty acres of this ground is located in Midway, within $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile of one of the oil giants of modern time—the St. Lawrence gusher, 4,000 barrels per day—reaping in money values \$2,000 per day (oil brings 50 cents per barrel at the well.)



DIVIDENDS BY MAIL!

Join the growing army of C. P. O. of B. C. Ltd. shareholders and put yourself in line to get monthly dividends in the Royal Mail.

This Company is drilling a well (being down now more than 800 feet) within $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile of this gusher. The land in this country is flat as a table, and past experience has shown that in a flat, level country, oil, like water, forms in pools, and finally lodges at its own level.

The St. Lawrence got its oil at 2500 feet. We should get ours at the same depth. This Company also owns 40 acres in Coalinga, in 14-20-14 Fresno County, and boring will begin almost immediately, contracts for rigs and drilling having already been arranged for.

* * * *

We have plenty of money to put down the first well. Stock now selling at 25 cents per share (for a few days, when the price will advance to 50 cents) is to acquire additional funds to begin work on Number 2 well in Midway.

* * * *

H. H. Blood, the oil expert and field manager of this Corporation, and a member of the California Stock & Oil Exchange, says this Corporation should pay from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum on the par value of its shares.

* * * *

Blood is an oil man through and through. He has made fortunes from the industry. He says that this Company has the finest piece of ground in Midway, the new sensation of the oil world, there is in the State.

* * * *

You cannot help but make (the way things look this minute) from 4 to 6 to 10 to 20 per cent. on your investment.

* * * *

A big block of stock has been taken by Andrew Gray, President of the Marine Iron Works, Victoria, and Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Oil Co., of B. C., Ltd. Mr. Gray is now in the oil fields looking over the Company's property.

* * * *

In a few days this stock will be 50 cents, because of the phenomenal development in the fields in which our holdings are located, the value of this property thus increasing 500 per cent. or more.

* * * *

Those who buy at 25 cents now, should be able to dispose of their shares possibly, within the next week or so at double that amount, provided they are speculatively inclined, and buy for a quick turn.

* * * *

Out-of-town subscribers, if they care to get in at this figure, should wire their reservations instantly.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OIL CO. OF B. C. LTD.

Royal Loan & Trust Co., Ltd., Fiscal Agents

638 View Street

Victoria, B. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.
Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.
No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.
Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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GRIFFITH, H. S., ARCHITECT, 1000 Government St. Phone 1489.
HOOPER, THOMAS, ARCHITECT—IN practice in B. C. for twenty-five years. Plans and specifications furnished at application. Office, 516 S. B. Street, Phone 237.
MACLURE, S. ARCHITECT—5 AND 7 FIVE SISTERS BLDG. Tel. Rm. B-704; Office, 1157.
ROCHFORD, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—Office Five Sisters Block. Phone 1304.
C. ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—Room 10 Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Office 2188, Residence L-1293.
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BAGGAGE DELIVERED.
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TELEPHONE 129.
PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., PHONE 249, 505-508 FORT ST.—We issue reclaim baggage checks. Furniture moving and storage a specialty.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
CLAYS—BEST KNOWN TEA ROOMS ON the Coast. Our bread cake and pastry cannot be beaten. Store 611 Fort St. Phone 101.
COTCHER BAKERY, 1431 DOUGLAS, THE reliable place for first class cakes and pastries; prices reasonable. Wedding cakes a specialty. Geo. Florence.
BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS.
PRINTS, ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE, six cents per foot. Timber and land maps. Electric Blue Print and Map Co., 1214 Langley St.
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VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.—Boats and launches built; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop, 24 Field Street, W. D. Block, Manager. Phone 205.
BOOKBINDERS.
THE COLONIST HAS THE BEST equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
STANDARD STATIONERY CO.—SOU-venir, post cards, latest books, newspapers of the world. Agents Remington typewriters. Store 2500, Phone 576.
BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.
HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT "Jobber's" Oriental Alley, opposite Pan-ther Theatre.
BOTTLES.
A. L. L. CO. OF BOTTLES WANTED—Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336.
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
LUNEY BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, are prepared to give prices on all building and contracting work. Phone 572. We attend to your order.
WESTHOLME LUMBER CO., LTD.—General Contractors and Builders. Office 701 B. Street. Phone 1000.
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.
ANDERSON, W. J.—MANTELS, GRATES and Tiles. 25, Tel. 26. Corner Langley and Courtney Sts.
BUSINESS COLLEGES.
VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—PIT-man's shorthand, Touch typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., unified business practice by Edison's business phonograph; new premises, specially adapted; fees, \$50. For course in shorthand, \$12.50. Day and evening classes. Government St., opposite Spencer's. Telephone 1615.
CARPENTERS, JOINERS, JOBBERS.
CAPITAL CARPENTER AND JOINING FACTORY, Alfred Jones, all kinds of alterations, joinery, 1009 Vancouver and Yates street; office phone B2011. Res. R-1729.
FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS AND JOINING, call on W. J. Jones, carpenter and joiner, corner Fort and Quadra, Tel. L-1762.
CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEALERS.
MABLE, WM.—IMPORTER OF MAC-lachlan buggies, traps; cannot be surpassed for durability. 1250 Douglas St. Phone 1226.
CHINESE SWEEPING & WHITEWASHING.
O'BRIEN BROS., CHIMNEY AND PUR-nace cleaners. Money roofs cleaned. Phone 2262.
CHINESE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.
GIM FOK YUEN—IMPORTERS, DEAL-ers in rice, tea and silk; full line of Chinese goods. 1115 Government St. Phone 427.
C. H. ALDOUS, C.E.—All kinds of civil engineering and surveying undertaken. Landrods, bridges, construction a spe-cialty. 1311 Langley St.
CLOTHES CLEANING WORKS.
GENTS SUITS SPONGED AND PRESS-ed. 10c to 75c. Ladies' skirts, ditto. Paisley cleaning works, 513 View St. Phone L1207.
GENTS CLOTHES CLEANED, DYED, cleaned and pressed; umbrellas and rubber coats made. 1115 Government St. Guy W. Walker, 703 Johnson St. Just east of Douglas. Phone L-1207.
COAL AND WOOD.
ALLEN & SON, DEALERS IN ALL grades of coal, lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to. Put in your supply and avoid the rush. Room 6, Adelphi Block.
BUTT, GEO.—DEALER IN ALL KINDS of coal and wood. Delivered to any part of the city. 1214 Langley St.
HALL & WALKER—WELLINGTON COL-lies Coal, Comox Anthracite Coal, Blacksmith and Nut Coal specially prepared. Telephone 52. 100 Government St.
KINGHAM, J. & CO.—OFFICE 1203 Broad St. Coal delivered to any part of the city at current rates. Phone 467. Coal, fuel, oil, etc.
PAINTER, J. E. & SONS—COAL, WOOD and bark of finest quality at current rates. Try our new and specially prepared cut coal. Phone 626. Office 611 Cornor-tail St.
CRAMERIES AND DAIRIES.
ROYAL DAIRY—CREAMERY BUTTER, ice cream, milk and buttermilk; re-liable for quality and purity. Dairy 1110 B. Street, Phone 1314.
VICTORIA CREAMERY—MANUFACT-ures finest creamery butter; dealers in buttermilk, cream, ice cream and pure milk. Office, 1311 Broad St. Phone 1344.
DETECTIVE.
V. I. SECRET SERVICE—ROOM 24, 1011 Fort St. W. J. Jones, ex-cu-m criminal and commercial investigations, ac-counts collected, etc. Lady detectives. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 452.
DIAMONDS.
WE SELL ONLY THE VERY FINEST selected stones, which we buy direct from the cutters. The moderate prices which we sell these are the secret of our large business. Rodgers & Sons, Diamond Retailers, Government St.
DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING.
JUN LEE & CO., DEALER IN DRY goods, ladies' silk and cotton under-wear; dresses made to order. Hot house plants and cut flowers. 1604 Douglas St.
DYE WORKS.
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LAR-gest dyeing and finishing works in the province. Orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DRAWMEN.
HEANEY, JOSEPH—OFFICE, 63 Wharf street. Telephone 171.
VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 12.
ELECTRIC PLATING.
YOUR TABLEWARE REPLATED as new. Guaranteed to be hand-burnish-ed, the best known method for durability. 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 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2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 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3832, 3834, 3836, 3838, 3840, 3842, 3844, 3846, 3848, 3850, 3852, 3854, 3856, 3858, 3860, 3862, 3864, 3866, 3868, 3870, 3872, 3874, 3876, 3878, 3880, 3882, 3884, 3886, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3894, 3896, 3898, 3900, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3936, 3938, 3940, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 3952, 3954, 3956, 3958, 3960, 3962, 3964, 3966, 3968, 3970, 3972, 3974, 3976, 3978, 3980, 3982, 3984, 3986, 3988, 3990, 3992, 3994, 3996, 3998, 4000, 4002, 4004, 4006, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4014, 4016, 4018, 4020, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4036, 4038, 4040, 4042, 4044, 4046, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4056, 4058, 4060, 4062, 4064, 4066, 4068, 4070, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4080, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4094, 4096, 4098, 4100, 4102, 4104, 4106, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, 4116, 4118, 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4138, 4140, 4142, 4144, 4146, 4148, 4150, 4152, 4154, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4162, 4164, 4166, 4168, 4170, 4172, 4174, 4176, 4178, 4180, 4182, 4184, 4186, 4188, 4190, 4192, 4194, 4196, 4198, 4200, 4202, 4204, 4206, 4208, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, 4218, 4220, 4222, 4224, 4226, 4228, 4230, 4232, 4234, 4236, 4238, 4240, 4242, 4244, 4246, 4248, 4250, 4252, 4254, 4256, 4258, 4260, 4262, 4264, 4266, 4268, 4270, 4272, 4274, 4276, 4278, 4280, 4282, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4290, 4292, 4294, 4296, 4298, 4300, 4302, 4304, 4306, 4308, 4310, 4312, 4314, 4316, 4318, 4320, 4322, 4324, 4326, 4328, 4330, 4332, 4334, 4336, 4338, 4340, 4342, 4344, 4346, 4348, 4350, 4352, 4354, 4356, 4358, 4360, 4362, 4364, 4366, 4368, 4370, 4372, 4374, 4376, 4378, 4380, 4382, 4384, 4386, 4388, 4390, 4392, 4394, 4396, 4398, 4400, 4402, 4404, 4406, 4408, 4410, 4412, 4414, 4416, 4418, 4420, 4422, 4424, 4426, 4428, 4430, 4432, 4434, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444, 4446, 4448, 4450, 4452, 4454, 4456, 4458, 4460, 4462, 4464, 4466, 4468, 4470, 4472, 4474, 4476, 4478, 4480, 4482, 4484, 4486, 4488, 4490, 4492, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4500, 4502, 4504, 4506, 4508, 4510, 4512, 4514, 4516, 4518, 4520,

Another New Lot of Costumes Go On

Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00
and \$50.00, Monday's
Sale Price **\$18.90**

Sale, Monday

Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00
and \$50.00, Monday's
Sale Price **\$18.90**

This lot includes ALL of our High Class Tailored Costumes in French and American Models. Coats are satin-lined throughout, in semi-fitting styles, very smartly finished with stitching and silk braid. Skirts in new pleated effect, in all colors—taupe, black, blue, wine, wisteria and grey. **\$18.90**
Monday's sale - - - - -

Women's Costumes, \$6.90

Reg. Val. \$14.50, for

This lot includes all of our Costumes, also Jumper Suits. Regular values, \$14 50. Colors are blue, brown and black, Long coats, semi-fitting and mercerized-lined. Special, Monday, at **\$6.90**

Women's Costumes, \$12.90

Reg. Val. \$25.00 to \$30.00, Monday,

In this lot we have nearly all the leading shades. Coats are three-quarter length and very smartly tailored in semi-fitting effect. **\$12.90**
Skirts are pleated in deep yoke effects. Monday's sale

Silk Squares, Regular Price \$8.75, Monday, \$3.50

- 2 ONLY, FINE SILK SCARF, with marabot trimming around edges. Regular \$8.75. Sale **\$3.50**
3 ONLY, FINE SILK SQUARES, in Paisley pine pattern. Regular \$8.75. Sale **\$3.50**
MOTOR SCARFS. Regular \$10.50 to \$13.50, for. **\$4.50**
CREPE DE CHENE MOTOR SCARFS, white grounds, with fancy printed ends. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50. Sale . . . **\$1.00**
5 ONLY, HANDSOME SILK SCARFS, with chenille fancy ends. Colors are saze blue, rose, reseda, mauve. Regular \$10.50 to \$13.50. Sale **\$4.50**

Two Special Lines in Swiss Embroideries for Monday

- SKIRT FLOUNCINGS AND CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES in fine muslin and cambric. Very pretty designs, 6 in. to 9 in. wide—
Regular 35c, 45c and 50c. Monday **25c**
Regular 60c, 65c and 75c. Monday **35c**

January Sale of Aprons, Monday

- LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN APRONS, made with fancy bibs of embroidery. Others made plain without bib. Deep hem. Extra Special **35c**
LADIES' WHITE APRONS, good quality lawn, made in various dainty designs, trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Special **50c**

Children's Dresses, Regular \$3.50, Monday, \$2.00

- CHILDREN'S GALATEA DRESSES, in checks, stripes and dots. Among them are the Buster Brown, Russian, French and Gibson styles. Regular price \$3.50. Sale price . . . **\$2.00**

Extra Value in Veilings for Monday

- BLACK NET VEILINGS, fancy meshes and chenille spots. Per yard 40c, 35c and **25c**
NAVY AND BROWN NET VEILINGS, newest designs in spots and fancy mesh. Per yard, 40c, 35c and . . . **25c**
READY-TO-WEAR NET VEILS, in black, navy blue and mauve, fancy chenille spotted border, 1½ yards long. Price, each **35c**
READY-TO-WEAR NET VEILS. Colors are taupe, brown, purple, green and light brown, 1½ yards long, 27 inches wide. Each **75c**

Dress Goods

- SELF-STRIPED DUCHESS CLOTH, pure wool, bright satin finish, a good serviceable cloth for street or house dresses. Colors, taupe, grey, seal brown, nut brown, myrtle, navy, reseda, gendarme, black and white. 52 inches wide. Sale, per yard. **\$1.00**
DUCHESS CLOTH, all-wool, smooth satin finish. Colors, seal brown, golden brown, tan, fawn, Alice navy, prune, bronze, myrtle, taupe, slate, grey. 42 inches. Sale. . . **\$1.00**
SATIN CLOTH, navy, marine, brown, nut brown, myrtle, grey. 42 inches wide. Sale **75c**
STRIPED MOHAIR, cream grounds with colored stripes, 44 inches wide. Sale **50c**
SATIN OTTOMAN, grey, navy, old rose, taupe, terracotta, brique, seal brown, nut brown. 42 inches wide. Sale. . **50c**
TWEEDS, in fawn and grey-stripe effects. 44 inches wide. Sale **50c**

Special Reductions in Silk Underskirts \$5.00

Regular Values up to \$25.00, Monday,

Monday offers every lady a Special Bargain in Fine Skirts. These are of fine silk, beautifully made, and in a number of fascinating styles, in colors of pale blue, navy, black, pink, mauve—in fact, all the new shades. This lot includes the very dressy skirt for evening wear, as well as the plain-tailored effect for street wear. Monday - - - - - **\$5.00**

Blanket Week at Spencer's

400 pairs of Wool Blankets to dispose of before the end of January. In order to do this we are cutting the prices to the very bottom notch. Our aim is to make this a record breaking week in Blanket Selling. We have some values that are very exceptional. Come early in the week and get the cream of the bargains.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, single or three-quarter bed size. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price **\$2.75**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS for single or 3/4 bed size. Regular \$4.50 pr. Sale price pr **\$3.50**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, in different weights and qualities. The regular \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$6.75 grades. Sale price, per pair **\$5.00**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, blue or pink border, very heavy and soft. The \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50 qualities. Sale price, per pair **\$5.95**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, some extra large ones in this lot, very fine grade of pure wool. The \$8.50, \$8.75 and \$9.50 qualities. Sale price per pair **\$7.50**

COTTON COMFORTERS, silkoline covering, size 66 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price. **\$1.25**

COTTON COMFORTERS, silkoline covering, size 66 in. x 72 in. and 66 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$1.75**

COTTON COMFORTERS, silkoline covering, size 72 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$2.00**

COTTON COMFORTERS, fine grade silkoline covering, 66 in. x 72 in. January Sale price **\$2.50**

Fourteen Lace Coats Go on Sale Monday. Regular Values \$7.50 to \$12.50, Monday, \$2.50

4 ONLY, BATTENBURG LACE COATS, white and ecru, with fancy col'd stitching. Regular \$12.50 **\$2.50**

5 ONLY, FINE LACE COATS, in white. Regular \$7.50 and \$9.50 **\$2.50**

1 BLACK SILK BRAID BOLERO. Regular \$8.50 **\$2.50**

1 CREAM NET BOLERO. Regular \$10.00. Price **\$2.50**

1 LACE AND EMBROIDERED LINE BOLERO. Regular \$12.50 **\$2.50**

1 BLACK LACE COLLAR. Regular \$8.50. Price **\$2.50**

Women's Neckwear—Val. to \$3.75, Mon., 50c

FANCY NECKLETS of rich quality satin ribbon, with band of fur, and trimmed cream Oriental lace. Colors are green, reseda, brown, navy blue and black. Regular \$3.50. Monday. **50c**

FANCY NECKLETS of ostrich leather trimming trimmed, colored silk braid with fancy gilt clasp. Regular \$2.00. Monday **50c**

FANCY CHIFFON RUFFS, trimmed good quality duchesse ribbon. Colors are white, sky, pink, brown and green. Regular \$2.00 to \$3.75. Monday **50c**

The "Spencer" Shoe Sale

Is eclipsing all records—even our own. The vast amount of shoes already sold is the best proof of the genuineness of the bargains we are offering to a discriminating public.

The fact is the people know our stock—the makes are well known—as well as the regular prices. For today's selling we have literally piled up our tables with high-grade shoes—thousands of pairs of them—marked at prices so attractive that makes their selling certain.

Come and see them—handle them, and you will say as a man did to us the other day—"Spencer's have got them all skinned to death."

And bring your pocketbook—or you will be sorry.

Read the following—

LADIES' BOOTS—"Queen Quality" and E. C. Burt. All kinds, patent leather, gun metal, vicid kid and tan Russia. Regular prices, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Spencer Sale. . . **\$3.45**

LADIES' OXFORDS—"All "Queen Quality," black and tan, also patent leather. Regular prices, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Spencer Sale Price **\$2.50**

BOYS' BOOTS—In strong buff leather. Regular price \$1.50. Spencer Sale Price **90c**

Box calf. Regular price \$2.25. Spencer Sale Price **\$1.50**

LADIES' BOOTS—Vicid kid, gun metal and tan Russia. Heavy or light soles. Regular prices, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Spencer Sale Price **\$2.50**

MEN'S BOOTS—Patent leather, velour calf, tan Russia and storm calf, in black and tan. Heavy or light soles. Regular prices, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50. Spencer's Sale. . . **\$3.50**

Spencer's Sale Price **90c**

Box calf. Regular price \$2.25. Spencer Sale Price **\$1.50**

Prices of Special Importance for Monday on Men's Suits

In all our high-grade tailor-made garments. We will sell the balance of our stock of fine finished worsteds in all the new shades and patterns. As the lines are mostly all broken, we will sell the \$25.00 to \$30.00 at our January Sale Price of **\$17.75**

MEN'S FIT-RITES, in double and single breasted, in fancy worsteds and tweeds. These goods are well known for their superior qualities. Regular \$18.00 to \$20.00. Wednesday at **\$11.75**

MEN'S PANTS, in fancy worsteds, in neat patterns. Regular \$3.50 to \$3.75. Wednesday **\$2.25**

Boys' Clothing Greatly Reduced

Just received a large shipment of Boy's Two-piece Suits in double-breasted and Norfolk styles. These are made of good blue serges and tweeds. The regular values of these suits was \$3.75 and \$4.50. Having arrived too late for our regular trade, we will place them on sale Monday at. . . **\$2.75**

Also special in Boys' Two-piece Norfolks in tweeds and mixed colors. As the values of these suits range from \$2.75 to \$3.75, go on sale Monday at. **\$1.75**

BOYS' NORFOLKS, of high-grade materials, in fancy worsteds and tweeds. Regular \$7.50 to \$8.10. Sale. **\$5.75**

BOYS' REEFERS. These are made of good blue serges and chinchillas. Regular \$2.50 to \$2.75. Sale Price. **\$1.50**

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in fancy tweeds, in single breast. Regular \$4.50. Tuesday **\$2.75**

BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS. Our entire stock of fancy overcoats, in blues, greys, fawns, greens and brown mixtures. Values ranging from \$6.75 to \$8.50. Tuesday. **\$4.75**

Special Sale of Boys' Shirts at 25c

BOYS' GOOD STRIPED FLANNELETTE SHIRTS, with collars attached, nice shades of blue and pink, well made. January Sale price **25c**

BOYS' STRONG GINGHAM AND GALATEA SHIRTS, blue and white stripes and checks, serviceable shirts for school or work. January Sale Price **25c**

BOYS' PRINT SHIRTS, for use with white collars, white grounds, with black, blue and red stripes and fancy designs. Regular 65c and 50c. January Sale price **35c**

BOYS' HEAVY, WARM, RIBBED SWEATERS, roll collars, navy blue and red. Just suitable for school or play. January Sale price **45c**

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY STRONG ELASTIC WEB BRACES, strong leather ends. Regular 50c and 75c. January Sale price **35c**

MEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' WHITE LINEN COLLARS, assorted styles and sizes, done up in one dozen lots. January Sale price, per dozen **10c**

Four Good Lines in Boys' Hose for Monday

BOYS' WORSTED HOSE, elastic top, seamless feet, in black. Sizes 6 and 6½ only. Per pair **15c**

BOYS' HEAVY WORSTED HOSE, 2 and 1 rib, seamless, throughout. Sizes 6, 6½ and 7 **25c**

BOYS' HEAVY KNITTED HOSE, 3 and 1 rib, fast black. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8 **25c**

BOYS' WORSTED HOSE, extra long in legs, elastic top. Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9 **35c**

THE BEAUTY LACE COLLAR SUPPORTERS, in pearl and gilt. Card **20c**

MOIRE VELVET BELTS, in all colors, gilt buckles. Each **25c**

FANCY ELASTIC BELTS, worked in fancy patterns. Each **25c**

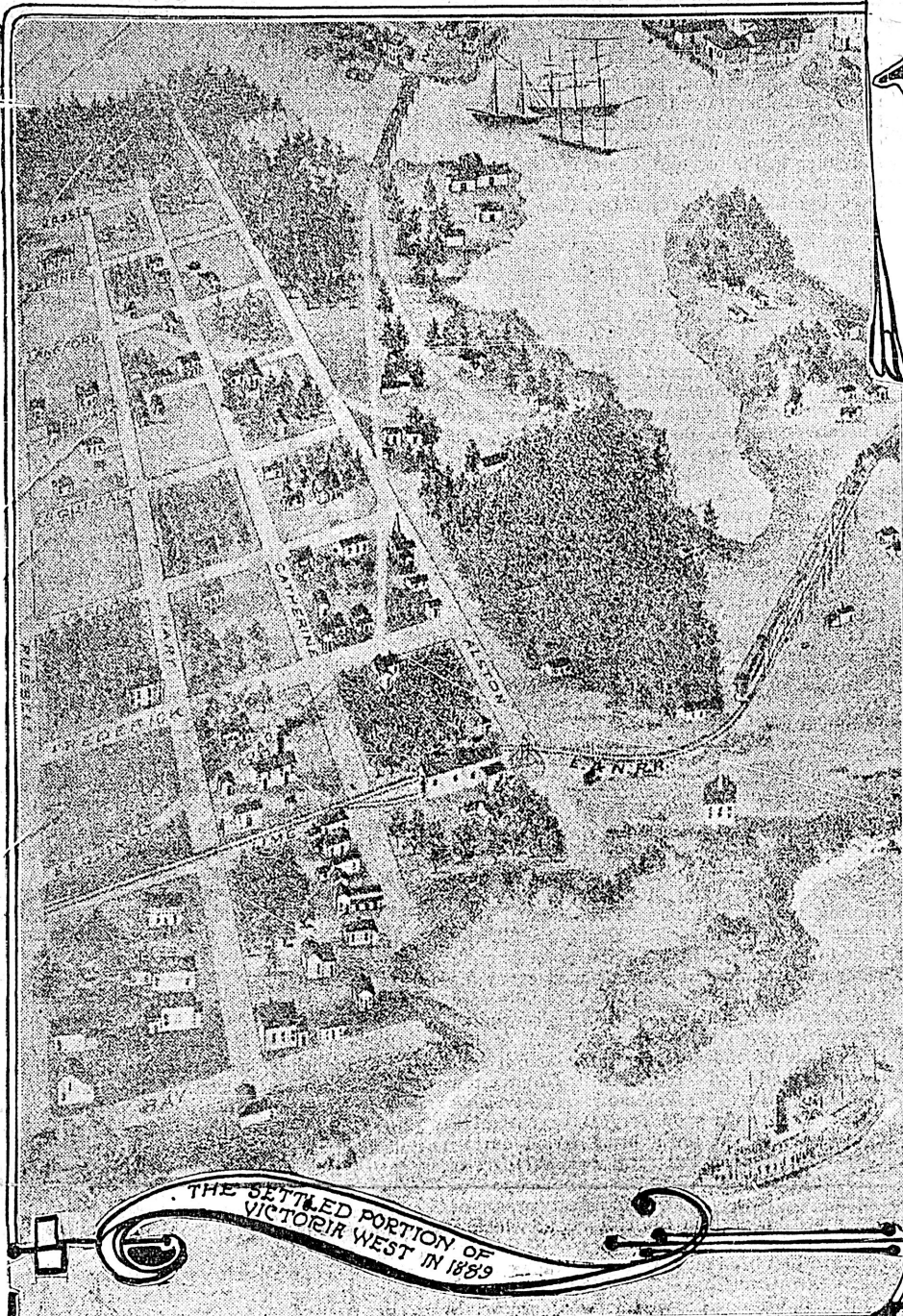
Chocolates Are Most Dainty Gifts. Special at . . **40c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

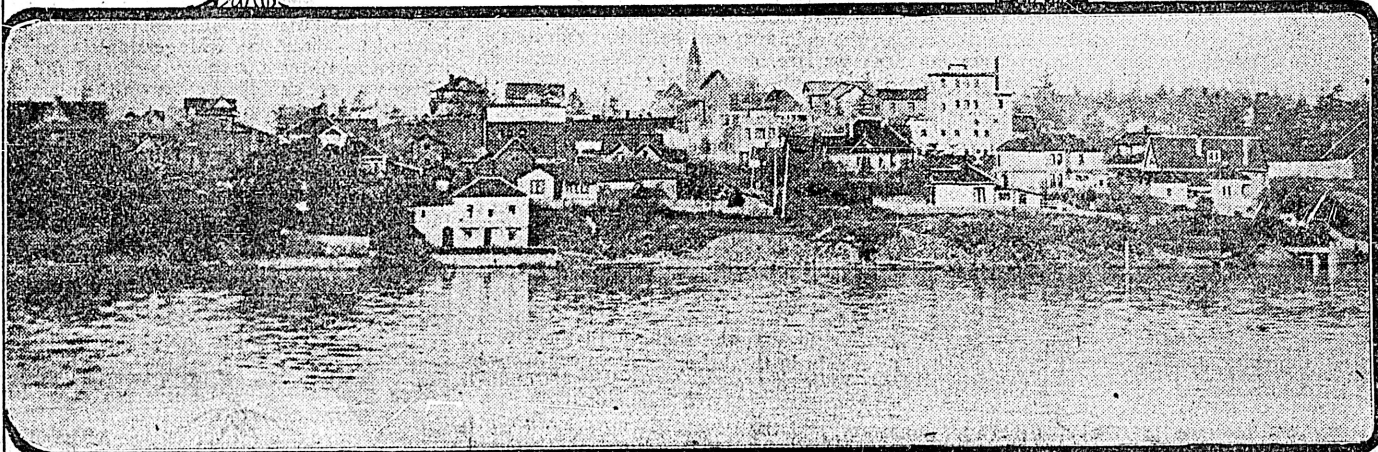
Nothing More Tasteful Than Our Chocolates at . . **60c**

The new VICTORIA

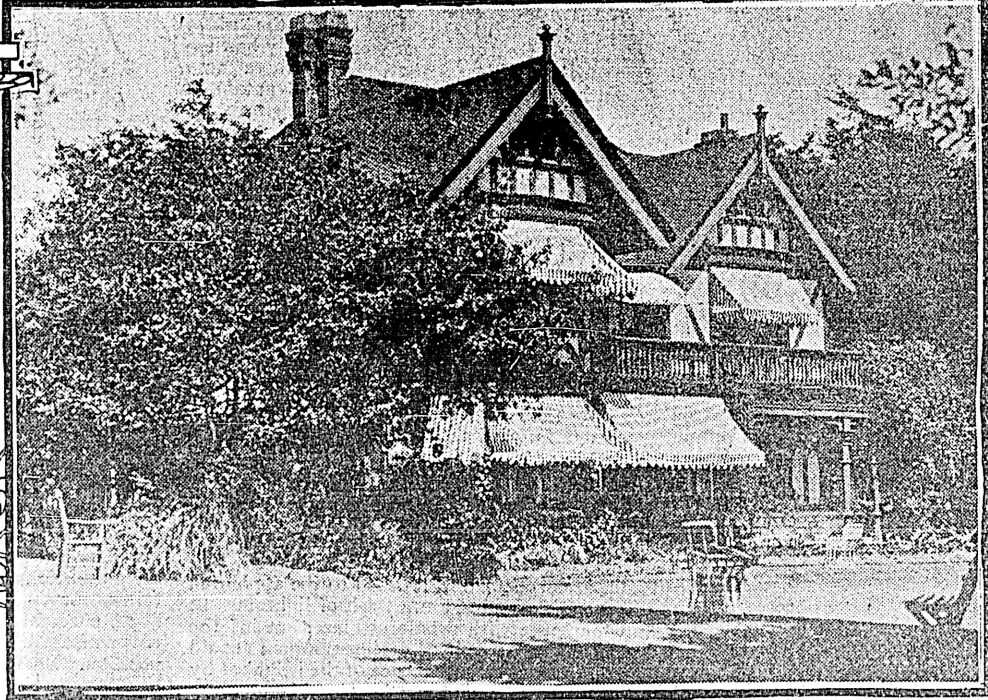
Victoria West.
where a good share
of the 3500 new
residences have been
constructed.



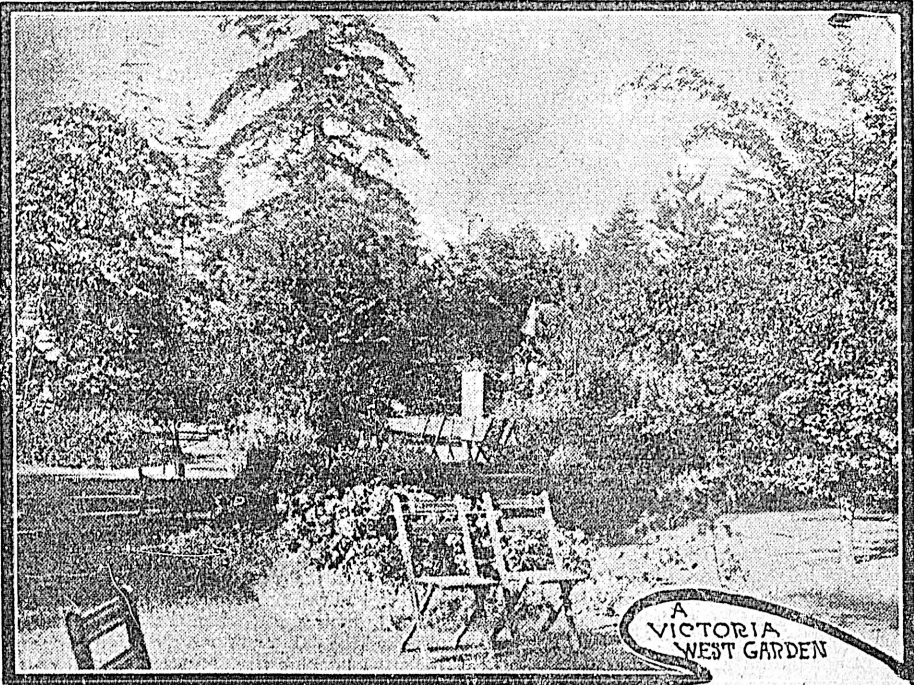
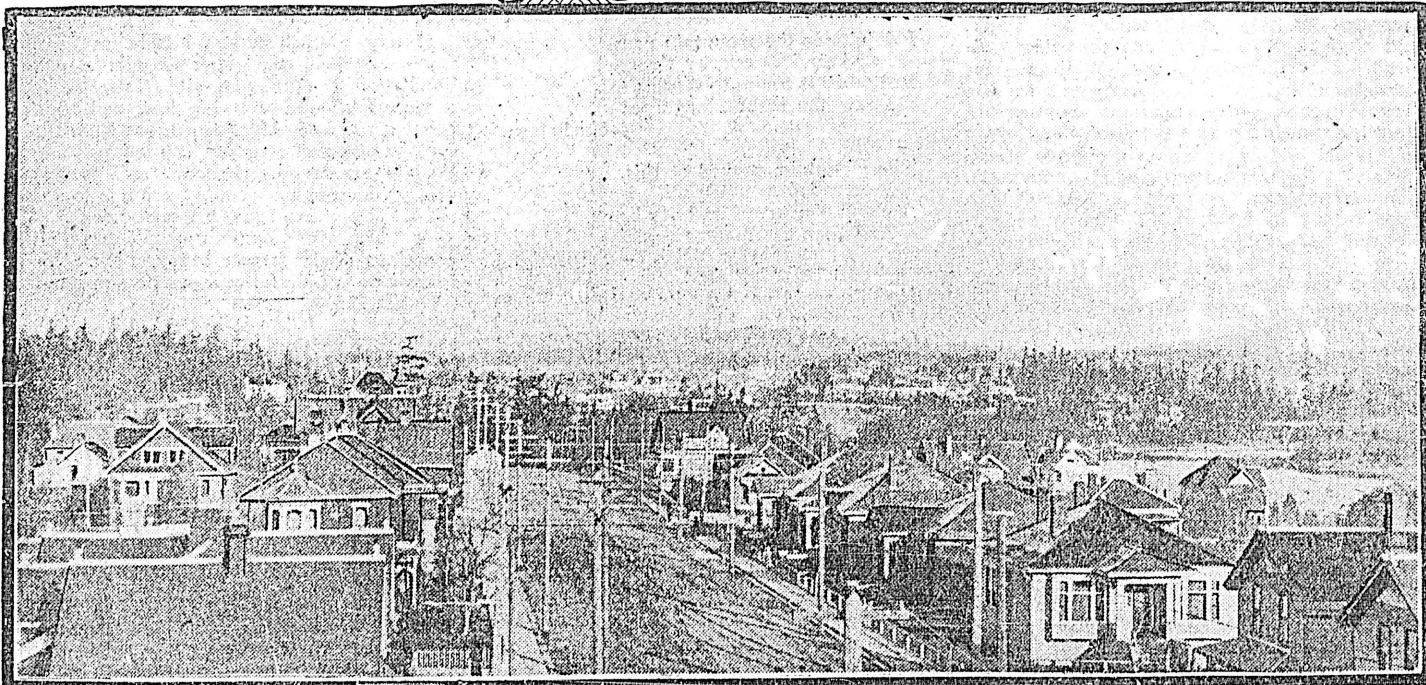
VIEW ALONG THE OUTER EDGE OF VICTORIA WEST



A BIT OF VICTORIA WEST WATER FRONT



TYPES OF HOMES IN THE VICTORIA WEST DISTRICT



The New Victoria

Victoria West has possibilities as great as those of any part of the city. It has been retarded by the non-settlement of the Indian reserve question, but it would seem that something at length was about to be done in this connection. Victorians are apt to "touch wood" when any statement of this kind is made.

Situated between the Harbor and the Arm, the district known as Victoria West numbers in it some extremely handsome houses. Streets are being boulevarded and the district already wears a new aspect.

MAGERSFONTEIN

(By A Campaigner, in the London Daily Telegraph)

A prosaic man will never understand the Battle of Magersfontein. The essential truths that underlie and explain this extraordinary engagement are not among those that can well be set out by the most carefully written description of the day's fortunes or by statistics, however complete. The interest of Magersfontein is psychological. It is the best among many good examples offered by the South African War of the truth that, however greatly weapons may be improved and discipline developed, the fact remains that the man behind the rifle, his strength and his weakness, his character, his prejudices, and his superstitions, still count for far more in the day of trial than a merely well-informed historian can entirely grasp. This is the great lesson of the war, and if we allow ourselves to forget it it is scarcely worth our while to remember anything else.

It will be remembered that, after the fight at the Modder River, Lord Methuen remained for a fortnight on the field of battle, replenishing his ammunition column and awaiting the arrival of an important brigade for the reinforcement of his troops for what was believed to be the imminent relief at Kimberley. This, the Highland Brigade, under no less a commander than General Andrew Wauchope, arrived in due course, and in spite of all that afterwards appeared, it may be said at once that a better brigade has rarely been sent out from the United Kingdom. The 12th Lancers also came up to the support of the 9th Lancers, who had hitherto borne the burden and heat of scouting, screening, and pursuit on the west, and the presence of G Battery of Horse Artillery materially strengthened the guns of the force. Indeed, it would have been impossible to improve upon the constitution of the column with which Methuen now intended to break down and scatter the Boer forces that encircled Kimberley.

The delay at Modder River is understandable enough. Apart from the need for ammunition, Lord Methuen's wound promised to heal sufficiently in a few days to enable him to carry through to the end the relieving operations. Up to that moment they had been successful enough. Belmont, Enslin, and the Modder were a record of which none was ashamed. There was no probability of the Boer forces receiving a considerable reinforcement during these few days, as the operations of General French were causing the Boers great anxiety along the southern border of the Orange Free State. A successful raid upon Bloemfontein from this quarter would have wrecked Kruger's plan of campaign, and he was taking no risks. There was, however, one decided disadvantage of this fortnight's delay, though it was a matter that Methuen can hardly have been expected to foresee. An immediate advance after Modder River would have found the Boers unprepared to offer any serious opposition until a point had been reached at which some kind of co-operation with Colonel Kekewich in Kimberley could have been arranged by Methuen. Indeed, General Cronje's determination, after his retirement from the Modder, to hold the heights of Spytfontein would undoubtedly have precipitated another and, so far as the siege of Kimberley was concerned, a final disaster for the Boer arms. Spytfontein possessed the double disadvantage first of being too near to Kimberley to allow the entire attention of the Boer forces to be directed against the approach of Methuen's column, and, secondly, that any elaborate system of earthworks constructed at this point could either have been knocked to pieces at long range, or, which would probably have been more important, coolly surveyed and avoided by the British forces from the dominating heights of Magersfontein. Methuen's halt at Modder River enabled President Steyn to appear in person and veto Cronje's plan of holding Spytfontein, and, at the same time, to sanction the brilliant and ultimately successful policy of Cronje's junior, Delarey, who rightly saw that Magersfontein was not only the right, but the only possible, position to be defended. Thus it was that when, at last, on December 10, an afternoon of somewhat useless bombardment of the slope of Magersfontein heralded the advance of the British troops against the Boer position, the arena was far less advantageous for the British operations than would have been the case had an immediate advance been decided upon. For this, however, Lord Methuen cannot be blamed. He was right to wait for reinforcements, and right to stay till his ammunition columns had been replenished.

The Battle-ground

Northwards from the Modder River a wide plain, dotted with sage-brush, rises steadily to the foot of the Magersfontein range, five miles away. Over this expanse there was little cover to conceal the disposition of our troops, and the fact that the Magersfontein range rose abruptly to a height of 300 feet had enabled the Boers to reconnoitre at their leisure the movements of Methuen's forces. They had, indeed, no excuse for ignorance of our intention. The persistent bombardment that was kept up during the afternoon of the 10th must have warned them as clearly as if they had received direct

information—which, by the way, is not impossible—that an attack would be delivered against their position on the following day, and they had every reason to suppose that the policy of an assault at dawn, which had been adopted at Belmont, would be pursued by Lord Methuen here also. They had dug their trenches in a wide curve from the railway, a mile or so south of Merton Siding, to the river at Moss Drift, six miles to the east. Other sangars had been constructed west of the line, but these were not attacked by us, and the majority of their defenders were soon recalled by Cronje to the central position. The trenches immediately under Magersfontein Hill were complete and well constructed. The Boers had been seen at work upon them during the previous two days. Those farther to the east were in a less advanced state, though it was impossible to make certain of this, as the ground in this direction was covered with a considerable growth of low vegetation, here and there heightened by stunted trees. In the centre of the Boer curve, just under the foot of Magersfontein Kop, the main road to Kimberley pierced the enemy's position. It was at this central point that Methuen determined to launch his attack. For this purpose he chose the Highland Brigade, which has as yet almost inexperienced in the new methods of modern warfare. Advancing some five miles during the afternoon, the brigade halted just behind a fold in the ground, which may possibly have concealed its movements from the outlook on Magersfontein. In any case, the Boers seem to have had no idea of the actual line to be taken by the Highland Brigade until they found the kilted battalions upon them in the early hours of the following morning.

The Night March.

The interest of Magersfontein, as I have said, is chiefly psychological. To understand the disaster it is necessary to remember several things with which hand-books of military tactics are not concerned. In the first place, it must not be forgotten that the Highland Brigade were now for the first time experiencing the unknown and baffling conditions of modern warfare, conditions which on both sides of the sub-continent had already proved embarrassing enough to troops that had little or nothing else to struggle against. But the Highland Brigade found itself from the first in a position beset with special difficulties. It was an open secret that their beloved general was convinced not only that the brigade was being exposed to unnecessary danger by this night attack, but also that his own death was a certain and fore-ordained consequence. This promotion, which was only to be too well fulfilled, had filtered down from General Wauchope through the ranks until there was hardly a man in the brigade whose confidence had not been somewhat damped by its ominous reiteration. The Scotch are a superstitious race, and the general is unwise who, in making plans for them, leaves out of account their national idiosyncrasies. More than of any other nation, a man must know the qualities of Scotsmen, both in their splendor and in their strangeness. Thus it happened that the night march was carried out, on the night of Dec. 10, by troops that were already half-assured of a luckless issue. And there was awaiting them an even greater disadvantage in the weather on that night. Such a storm as rarely visits the high veld burst that evening over the Magersfontein plain. Heavy black clouds had been coming up all day from the Jacobsdal direction, and at sunset the heavens hung like an indigo pall above a dark and windless evening. Then, to the accompaniment of one of the most violent electric storms that has ever been known in South Africa, they discharged their contents in a night-long cataract upon the thirsty soil of the plain below, obliterating in an hour all tracks, making communications impossible, turning the ground into a sucking quagmire, and necessitating the use of guide-ropes in the attempt to move forward the brigade even in close marching order. Yet through this night of pitchy darkness and unremitting storm, and in spite of the fact that the magnetic conditions of the night and the presence of the iron-stone kopjes of Magersfontein rendered the directing officers' compasses useless, the Highland Brigade was successfully piloted to the appointed place. Now and again a flash of lightning lit up the scene with a baleful blaze, but in the quick-following gulf of darkness a man could scarcely realize the presence of the neighbor by whose very elbow he was keeping his dressing. Nor was this the worst of it. It will readily be understood that in order to carry out this movement at all it was necessary for the column to be in the closest possible formation. Only in a dense and compact mass could the direction be kept at all as the brigade trudged forwards through the darkness. But there came a moment when other risks could have been held to outweigh even this consideration. Twice over, as the Boer position was approached, Colonel Benson urged upon General Wauchope the necessity of an immediate deployment. But Wauchope, who was a great believer in the moral encouragement of a close and united formation, and who, it must be remembered, had had no experience of fighting under modern conditions, again and yet again refused to allow the brigade to extend into skirmishing order. At last, however, it was obvious that the leading men of the column were almost upon the Boer entrenchments, and a tardy order was given for the battalions to deploy. But a line of heavy thorn-brake prevented this being done at once.

The Disaster.

A moment later a few companies of the Black Watch began to take up position in line, in spite of the difficulties of the ground; the Seaforth's had just received orders to extend to their left, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to their right, when the Boers suddenly realized the danger they were in, and poured a furious magazine fire from a thousand rifles into the helpless and still-densely congested acre of men. At first they fired at a sound rather

than a sight, but such a target could not be long missed, and the Highlanders fell in scores. Against fire like this, which was, of course, taken up instantly all round, the semi-circular trap of trenches, into the centre of which the luckless Highland Brigade had penetrated, there was nothing to be done. Stung through and through, the brigade moved convulsively and broke in all directions. Anything was better than this pit of death. The Argylls carried out in fair order their extension on the right of the line. Many of the Black Watch dashed forward and actually turned the end of the Boer trenches, which here struck forward some distance into the plain. But they were leaderless, and ignorant of the disposition of the Boers. Some of them still pressed on, and thus becoming detached from the main body, were obliged, as daylight came and betrayed their plight, to surrender to the enemy, in whose midst they had penetrated. Meanwhile the great mass of the rest of the Highland Brigade stretched itself out as best it might to the left. Bewildered as the men were, they still remembered their general instructions; and when the first grey dawn began to light up the scene there was a large and even formidable body of men, deployed at random in an irregular line a mile in length, facing at a distance of 600 yards the Boer trenches which Delarey had caused to be dug at the bottom of Magersfontein position. But now the Highlanders began to suffer from one of the most daunting circumstances of all this terrible day. For the first time in their history their officers were dressed entirely like the men, and there can be little doubt that, at this first moment of light, a shudder of dismay ran throughout the entire brigade at the instant conviction that every one of their officers had been killed. Of course, this was by no means the case; but at a time like that it was impossible for even the bravest of their captains to reassert their authority over men who had not only lost all touch of their own company, but even of their own regiment. The absence of the familiar sight of an officer's uniform and sword, and all that it connected, proved not the least of the disasters of Magersfontein. Yet an even more terrible thing was to follow. There was not sufficient cover on the plain to protect this far-stretched line of men from the direct, plunging fire which the Boers immediately converged upon them from the top of the Magersfontein range at the first streak of dawn. One by one, these luckless men were picked off in cold blood, and even so many of the remainder as found some shelter behind an anti-hill or in a shallow donga, or behind a line of shrub, were left under the blazing morning sun, foodless and waterless, without orders or reinforcements, and, as they firmly believed, deprived of their officers. Yet the men still held out.

The Retirement.

It is such incidental things as these that still determine the issue of battles. The mere physical danger of their position was of far less moment to the Highlanders than their bewilderment and the sense of desolation that oppressed them. Hour after hour passed, and neither reinforcements, nor orders reached them. A half-battalion of the Gordons did, indeed, attempt to make their way up into the firing line, but, gallantly as they came on over the bullet-swept plain, the terrific fire from the Boer trenches compelled them, too, to take such cover as they could, and remain passive spectators of an affray, the fortunes of which were slowly going from bad to worse.

To the west of the railway part of the 9th Brigade threw out a containing line to prevent any flanking movement on the part of the Boers, and to the east the Guards' brigade—and, on their right again, two or three companies of the Yorkshire Light Infantry—opposed themselves to the enemy's entrenchments among the veld scrub. It might have been possible still to force home the assault on this side, but Methuen, who could not know that the earthworks on this side were comparatively slight, determined upon another plan. Believing that the Highland Brigade was capable of holding its own in the open, even in its disorganized state, he intended to leave it where it was throughout the day to control any action the Boers' centre might take, and after nightfall to use two of the Guards' battalions for a second, and as he had a right to hope, successful, attack to be delivered under cover of the dark against the key of the Boer position. But this plan was destined never to be attempted. After six or seven hours of misery, thirst and helplessness, an order given by the Colonel in command of the Argyll and Sutherlands on the right of the line was misinterpreted as a general order to retire, and the Highland brigade, throwing all prudence to the winds, rose up from their cover, in full view of the Boers, and made the best of their way back under a devastating fire from the trenches, which the utmost endeavors of the batteries were scarcely able to affect. This was the turning-point of Magersfontein. The casualties now suffered were greater than those of any other period of the battle, and under this last crushing disaster the disorganization of the Highland Brigade was complete. Indeed, if the Boers had had, at this early stage in the war, that sense of initiative which they developed afterwards, and had advanced to the attack, it is difficult to see how the batteries of field artillery in the plain could have been saved from falling into their hands.

But if the British forces thus experienced a repulse, the enemy also had suffered a good deal. The Scandinavian commando had been annihilated, and, though it was always difficult to obtain exact information about the losses suffered by the Boers, it is probable that, successful though they were, they received a severer blow at Magersfontein than at any other engagement on the west until their defeat at Driefontein, two days before their evacuation of Bloemfontein. However, they had managed to make good their position, and the final retirement of the Highland Brigade, which occurred about one o'clock, convinced Methuen that all that then remained possible

was to bring off his troops in as good order as possible, and make up his mind to prolonged inaction at Modder River, until an entirely new complexion was placed upon the war, either by Buller's success in Natal or the arrival of heavy reinforcements. Orders to this effect were accordingly given, and on morning of the 12th, after the withdrawal of the Highlanders and the 9th Brigade, the Guards and "G" Battery of Horse Artillery, upon which no small part of the burden and heat of the previous day had fallen, and to which in large measure had been due the inaction of the Boers at critical moments—sullenly, but in perfect discipline, from a field upon which over a thousand men had fallen, and where, for the second time in two days, the pride of England had been humbled by our gallant, though untutored opponents.

The disaster was in itself of terrible moment. It put an end at once to any hope of the immediate relief of Kimberley, nay, to the excited imaginations of many at home, it seemed that the fate of the Diamond City was sealed by this disaster. Nor was this all. The whole of the western movement had been paralyzed, just as the day before the central advance under Gatacre had been repulsed at Stormberg. There was now but one thing to hope for, and the British nation still looked forward to it with confidence, chastened as it was by these two bitter experiences. Within the next few days, as everyone knew, Sir Redvers Buller was going to try conclusions in a definite manner with the Boers in Natal. Whatever ill success had attended British arms in other parts of South Africa, there was hardly a doubt in the minds of anyone at home that here, at least, a brilliant and sweeping success would go far to re-vindicate for our troops every military fame, which the grim repulses at Stormberg and Magersfontein had, indeed done something to tarnish for the moment.

IRELAND'S OLDEST INHABITED STRONGHOLD

Malahide Castle, on the sea coast, about ten miles north of Dublin, it is claimed, is the oldest inhabited stronghold in Ireland. A most picturesque old place, it has extensive encircling woods, which make it an ideal residence in either winter or summer, while the little town of Malahide is similar to an English village adjoining a nobleman's well cared for estate. Malahide furnishes the unusually rare instance of a baronial estate having continued for nearly seven centuries and a half in the heirs male of the ancestor on whom it had been originally conferred. Henry II. gave the manor to Richard de Talbot in 1174, and his male descendants have resided at Malahide ever since, except for a brief period during Cromwell's time, when they were driven out for seven years.

In the great hall at Malahide is a suit of armor with a gash in the side about which a romantic story is told. The wearer of this armor had just been married in Malahide church when there came a sudden call to arms, and though the bridegroom's side was successful, he himself fell in the fray. His bride—"maid, wife and widow" in one day—soon, however, consoled herself, for she was married twice after that tragic day, the first time six months afterwards. By her second husband she had a son, Thomas Talbot, whom Edward IV. appointed Lord Admiral of Malahide and the Seas Adjoining, an hereditary honor borne by successive heads of the family down to the present Lord Talbot de Malahide. This lady's third husband was John Cornwalsh, chief baron to Henry VI., and, dying when over eighty, she was buried at Malahide, where her tomb may yet be seen.

AFTER OLIVER

My sense of sight is very keen,

My sense of hearing weak.

One time I saw a mountain pass,

But could not hear its peak.

—Oliver Herford.

Why, Olie, that you failed in this

Is not so very queer,

To hear its peak you should, you know,

Have been a mountaineer.

Boston Transcript.

But if I saw a mountain pass,

My eye I'd never drop;

I'd keep it turn upon the height,

And see the mountain's stop.

—Philadelpia Ledger.

I didn't see the mountain pass,

Nor hear its peak, by George!

But when it comes to storing stuff,

I saw the mountain gorge!

—Exchange.

The mountain, peaked at this,

Frowned dark while Ollie gazed;

A cloud o'erspread its lofty brow,

And then the mountain side,

—Transcript.

If Ollie could not hear its peak,

Or song of any bird,

Of lambs, or cows upon its slope,

Be sure the mountain herd.

L. M.

Some very smart new motor coats have been sent home, with tiny watches shaped like a campaign button and slipped through a buttonhole worked in the sleeve cuff. Thus the tiny watch face is always visible to the fair motorist, and there is no necessity of fumbling within the coat with benumbed fingers when it is desirable to know the hour. The watch may be also worn in a buttonhole in the coat lapel, but inserted in the cuff it is more easily consulted by its wearer. The little timepiece is said to keep remarkable good time, though the dial is but half an inch in diameter.

Old England

(By Princess Bariatinsky)

My first visit to England was late in last summer, when I came on touriste with my husband, and while here I had so many propositions to appear on the English stage, that I was tempted to accept one of them.

During my stay in England, a period altogether amounting to about four months, I have been immensely interested in studying English people and in comparing the conditions of life here with those prevailing in my own country.

I think the upper classes—the very upper classes—in most countries are much the same type. Centuries of power, position and wealth produce a type that has a singularly clear sense of its own importance, a tremendously strong instinct of self-preservation, and a most righteous regard for class privilege, as if it were a divine thing.

Those are the common characteristics of the aristocrats of all countries, and their manners and habits are much the same; but the English aristocrat has, I think, a livelier sense of the responsibility of his position than the Russian lord.

The Lords and the People.

I heard of a great English peer who was once staying at the house of a Russian nobleman in St. Petersburg some little time ago. The former had promised to open a new hall in a town, the greater part of which belonged to him, on a certain date, and during his visit to St. Petersburg received a letter from his agent in England telling him that the opening ceremony had been fixed to take place the following week. The English peer informed his host that he must take his departure, and explained to him the reason why he had to do so.

"The people, you see, would be disappointed if I were not there," said the English lord.

The Russian lord laughed; he could not understand anyone in his guest's position disturbing himself because he might disappoint the people.

"You must find the people an awful nuisance," he said as he bid his guest goodbye.

But I don't think the English lord agreed with his host; as a matter of fact, I have never been in any country where such friendly relations seem to exist between the lords of the earth and the tillers of it as in England.

English Home Life.

Of English home life I have seen much that fills me with admiration. I had heard a good deal of English home life before I came here. I heard that home life in England was very dull, that it was on the decay; that English homes were terribly ugly, and their owners very rude, especially to strangers. Such varied accounts I had from books written by English people, and from some Russians who had stayed in England.

Well, I have been very pleasantly surprised; I have stayed in a great many houses since I have been in England, and met a great many people, and none are like the people I heard about. The houses I have been in are beautiful; the pictures on the walls show an appreciation of the best English art; everybody has read Ruskin; many dine at seven, and go to bed at eleven; they are all very kind and hospitable.

Perhaps they are rather easily shocked. I was dining at a house a little while ago, and the conversation turned upon the subject of the censorship of plays—a topic in which I take a great deal of interest.

I related a little story of one of the Russian censors—we have half-a-dozen of them in Russia. The censor in question had a play sent in to him in which the hero or the villain, I really forget which, kissed a girl, the heroine, I suppose, on the lips, and the kiss was described as "long and passionate." The censor objected to the kiss; he declared that it must not be given on the lips, but on the forehead, and that it must be of the shortest duration.

I told the story, which is true, as a joke, but it shocked rather than amused my listeners. I think they thought it slightly improper; any way, my hostess changed the conversation.

Some Characteristics.

Frankly, I do not think that English people are very good linguists, not as good as French, Russians, or Germans, but it is absolutely untrue to say that the average English man or woman can only speak English.

Every English person I have met, with a few exceptions, can speak French. My husband recently dined at the House of Commons, and found that his host and another guest spoke not only French, but Russian.

The sense of freedom one enjoys in England is wonderful. Someone said to me recently that English people were free to starve but then they are equally free to speak.

I think that English people are hardly conscious of the freedom they enjoy. To me it seems a wonderful and priceless possession, this freedom.

Of course, I do not know England well; I am merely writing of England as she appears to me, which is, perhaps, presumptuous. But I would much rather live in England than in any other country where I have stayed.

"Things look rather run down around here," remarked the man who had just returned after many years to his native village.

"Run down? I should say so," replied the friend of his youth. "There's a motor car comes through here about every three minutes."

Mistress: "I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week."

Domestic: "Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have."

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

OPEN WINDOWS

"The greatest men and women are those who have overcome the greatest obstacles." This is an old saying, and appears trite enough; for most of us are convinced that everyone knows it is true, and we can cite scores of instances to prove it, instances where obscure men and women, amid the most unsympathetic circumstances, have risen to fame; or where this man or that, starting life without a penny and with every one against him, has, by dint of much effort, and ceaseless determination, amassed enormous riches or risen to a proud position in the state. And so we dismiss the subject feeling certain that we have given ample evidence of the truth of the words quoted above. There is no question at all about the credit due to men and women of whom the world's verdict is that they have succeeded gloriously; and they get all the credit they deserve too, and sometimes a great deal more. But just as every man is born a little different from his fellows, an individual to a certain extent apart, so to him these obstacles to be overcome are the more or the less insurmountable according to his powers of resistance are the greater or less. Most of us are convinced that Providence has made it possible for all of us, if we follow Nature's laws and Christ's example, to be born sane, and sound, and God-praising, into a glorious world, where without undue effort or unfair competition, we may find a gracious sustenance and an abundance of joy. But then very few of us do follow Nature's laws and Christ's example, even the most well-meaning of us; and consequently some little children are born to suffer and be sad from birth, and weaken and falter at the first approach of temptation, and maybe in spite of all pitiful endeavor to fall at last. And it is of these little children grown to man and womanhood that the brave words quoted above apply, but as truly as they do to those who have never been besmirched by sin, because their great strength was more than sufficient, or else because vice, or unfairness or dishonorableness had no temptation whatever for them, and they could live serene, clean lives, because they were blessed with serenity and cleanliness as their heritage.

In time to come perhaps we shall learn that the greatest economic principle in the world is the regulating of marriage and the consequent rearing of families. But we have not learned it yet, and until we do, there must exist the most unfair competition between the weak and the tempted, and the strong and the untemptable. In regard to this former class, the world's verdict is hardly ever a fair one.

A healthy mind in a sound body is like the many wide open windows of a spacious, sunlit house, from which the soul looks forth upon a constant pageant of delight accompanied by endless, joyful melodies. There is the never-ending procession of men and women going about their pleasures and their duties. In most cases the duties are the pleasures, and pleasure and duty alike mean the doing of a thousand little kindnesses, the thinking of a million tender thoughts. There are the groups of playing children, lovely as living flowers, with their lilted laughs of pure joy, and their clamorous chatter that is all music if we hear it with our windows open. Deeds of heroism, sublime in their selflessness, take place day by day, and men and women now and then rise to godlike heights in the braveness of their endeavor, carrying the watching, rejoicing soul with them.

The windows to the east are sacred to dear, intimate things, homely things all, except the glory of the sunrise clouds; the sheltering forest of pine and fir beyond the orchard; and the chorus of the meadow-larks that in the sweetness of the dawn seem to have a little choke of gladness in it. The fragrant breath of the opening flowers comes up from our little garden of mignonette, sweet-peas and wall-flower that we planted in the early spring. The softly calling voice belongs to our own little child. Leaning out we can see a line of white clothes that have just been hung, and that the sun and the wind are playing upon, perfuming them with the thousand perfumes of the dawn, and giving them something of resistless vitality that will linger with them when they are folded away in the chests. We can see the cows coming up the green lane to be milked, and at the end of the procession a little shambling calf, born in the night, follows a slowly-moving, softly-lowing mother. The sheep in the distant pastures are a soft blur upon the horizon. The men are singing and laughing while they fork down the hay to the horses in the barns; and mingling with the odor of the flowers, and not seeming in the least incongruous either, comes the homely smell of breakfast preparing. And in it all, the clouds, the first that bow a salutation to the day, the trilling larks, the calling child, the breath of the flowers, the drying linen, the little calf, the singing workers, the following sheep, the cooking breakfast, we whose windows are open can see the love of God and rejoice in it.

The windows to the north upon a stormy day, bring us all sorts of glad tidings from rain-drenched clover-fields, and singing wind-swept river. Some messages, not always glad, but always brave, it brings us too from the sea, and God is very near to us as we pray.

And the windows to the south look out upon the hills, snow-crowned, some of them, and others softly greened. And when we speak of the inspiration of the mountains we cannot hope to be understood except by those who have felt that inspiration, and to them there is no need to try and describe it.

And oh, the ever-changing beauty of the windows to the West! The far-away, narrow

road, like a fairy pathway to the sea, and on the sea the glimmer of the white sail of the distant ships that will pick us up at the end of the fairy road and take us away to the fairy world of the sunset. Night after night we have journeyed there, you and I, who have our windows open; and we get so close to the loveliness of it, the loveliness of it, that we had almost passed the magic barrier, when we awaken and realize that some joys are too great, too far above our comprehending, to come to us yet, and so there must be a heaven beyond us, to which some day we all shall journey.

But a troubled mind in an ailing body, means too often that some of the windows of the house are darkened and shuttered and barred, and the soul is blind and deaf to much of the worth of things. Of maybe the windows are thick with dust and only partly open.

who, if despised and unnoticed by the world, have striven with all their puny strength only to fail at last; and all honor to those who have never ceased to war against mistaken proclivities until they have won, and won gloriously.

NORDICA.

Lillian Nordica was born at Farnington, in the State of Maine, in 1859. Her parents were musical, her father having a fine bass voice, and her mother a beautiful soprano. Their name was Norton, and they lived in a humble way, but were always comfortably circumstanced. Lillian had an elder sister with a beautiful voice, and the family moved to Boston so that she might receive training. Lillian, the youngest of a family of six girls, used to sing everything her sister learned, and when the latter died she was placed under the

ner, she sang from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., and from 3 p.m. till 5 p.m. She was made to sing one word more than three thousand times. So exhausting were her studies that she would be compelled to go to bed immediately they were over. The two De Keszkes were meanwhile studying their roles in similar fashion; and when they met to rehearse together, for the first time, the effect was magnificent. Nordica was so overcome by the strain of this rehearsal that she was compelled to take absolute rest for two days. She herself says that on the night of the first performance, as she lay on a couch, while the prelude was being played, she endured "awful moments." Her triumph was complete. This was in 1895, when she was 34 years of age. This was really the culmination of her career, although she maintained the same high standard for many years, singing many roles, and recently appearing in concert, always with the same signal success. For every hour, almost of her career she has worked hard, and her great fame is the result of unflagging industry and dauntless courage, combined with a voice naturally of great beauty and power, and an abundance of temperament.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

It is as refreshing for a reviewer to come across a little volume like "Friendship Village Love Stories," in the course of his voluminous reading, as it is for a traveler on a hot and dusty road to meet quite unexpectedly with a sparkling spring of pure water. Each chapter of this book is almost complete in itself, and is full of quaintly worded philosophy, and delightfully describes scenes and people. The best praise one can give the volume is to quote some extracts from it.

"The difficulty with a June day is that you can never get near enough to it. This month comes within few houses, and if you want it, you must go out to it. When you are within doors, knowing that out-of-doors it is June, the urge to be out there with it is resistless. But though you wade in green, steep in sun, breast wind, and glory in them all, still the day itself eludes you. It would seem, in June, that there should be a specific for the malady of being oneself, so that one might get to be a June day outright. However, if one were oneself more and more, might not one finally become a June Day? I am not quoting as nearly as may be from the Book of Our Youth, your youth and mine. Always the Book of Youth will open at a page like this. And occasionally it is as if we turned back and read there and made a path right away through the page.

"In-fellowship! I think that in this simple basic emotion lies my joy in living in this, my village. Here, this year long, folk have been adventuring together, knowing the details of one another's lives, striving a little, but companioning far more than striving, kindling to one another's interests instead of practicing the faint morality of mere civility; and love them all. The ways of these primal tribal bonds are in my blood, for from my heart I felt what my neighbor felt when she told me of the donation party which the whole village had lately given to Lyddy Ember:

"I declare," she said, "it wasn't so much the stuff they brought in, though that was all elegant, but it was the Togetherness of it. I couldn't get to sleep that night for thinking about God not havin' anybody to neighbor with."

"I am not yet wonted to the sweetness of our coming to Friendship Village to live, the Stranger and I. Here they still call him the Stranger; and this summer, because of the busts and tablets which he must fashion in far places, so do I. Have I said that this Stranger of mine is a sculptor? He is. But if anyone expects me to write about him, I tell you that it is impossible. Save this: That since he came out of the mist one morning on the Plank Road here in Friendship Village, we two have kept house in the world, shared in the common welfare, toiled as we might for the common good, observed the stars, and thanked God. And this: That since that morning, it is as if someone had picked us up and set us to music and sung us to the universal piping. And we remember that once we were only words, and that sometime we shall be whatever music is when it is free from its body of sound, and for that time we strive.

"I could hardly bear to let Little Child go home, but eight o'clock is very properly bedtime, and so I sent her across the bridge waving her hand every little-way in that fashion of children who, I think, are hoping thus to save the moment that has just died. I have known times when I, too, wanted to wave my hand at a moment and keep it looking at me as long as possible. But presently the moment almost always turned away.

Last night I half thought that the sunset itself would like to have stayed. It went so delicately about its departure, taking to itself first a shawl of soft dyes, then a painted scarf, then frail iris wings. It mounted far up the heavens, testing its strength for flight and shaking brightness from its garments. And it slipped lingeringly away as if the riot of color were after all only the casual part, and the real business of the moment were to stay on with everybody. In the tenacity of the old anthropomorphisms I marvel that they did not find the sunset a living thing, tender of mortals, forever loathe to step from out one moment into the cherishing arms of the next. Think!

The sunset that the Greeks knew has been flaming round the world, dying from moment to moment and from mile to mile; with no more of pause than the human heart, since sunset flamed for Hero and Helen and Ariadne."

Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

Miss Michael Elliot, the interpretative dancer, is no imitator, but has ideas of her own, as all those who appreciate who have seen her remarkable interpretation of the Siegfried "Death March" from the "Götterdämmerung." Miss Elliot was interviewed recently on the subject of barefoot dancing, and had this to say:

"I think the question arises from a misapprehension of the purpose of my work. It is not my intention to revive the ancient Greek art, but rather to carry out along modern lines the spirit of the interpretative dance. For instance, in the dance to the 'Odysseus,' music by Max Bruch, I am not reproducing figures and poses from Greek vases, but am interpreting in bodily motion the spirit of the music. However appropriate bare feet may have been in the days of Homer, they are certainly out of place today, and if the art of the dance is to play any part in modern life and hold its own with the other arts, it cannot remain forever in the days of ancient Greece. Beside, the fact should not be overlooked that the Greeks themselves often wore ballet slippers in their dances, as any one may discover who take the trouble to look up the subject a little."

DEATH ENDS MUSICAL AMBITION

With \$5,000 accumulated in the five years' earnings of a newspaper and cigar stand at No. 331 Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Grass had planned to take her daughter to Germany to train her voice, which musicians called very promising. They were to have sailed Wednesday for the conservatory of Bonn, but on Sunday neighbors broke into their rooms and found both dead, overcome by gas which had accidentally been turned on.

PLAYS OF PROMISE

"The Great Divide," by William Vaughan Moody, and "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill, have attracted in book form an attention quite in keeping with their success upon the stage. Critics and students have not failed to recognize the significance of these dramas. Thus Dr. Tatlock, of the University of Michigan writes:

"They seem to me plays of rare significance, especially considered together, and give more hope for the future of our literature than almost anything which has appeared in this country for a long time."

FOR THE TRAINED NURSE

Isabel McIsaacs, the author of "Hygiene for Nurses," and other works, has prepared another text, "Bacteriology for Nurses," which the Macmillan Company has published. It is not unlikely that much of the success of Miss McIsaacs's books is due to her ability to keep them unencumbered by useless material. A firm believer in thorough and scientific training for nurses, she never permits herself to forget that the nurse is not the physician.

MADAME CROSSLEY'S EXPERIMENT

Madame Ada Crossley, the famous contralto, is carrying out an interesting botanical experiment at her pretty residence in St. John's Wood. She believes there is a close practical connection between eucalyptus and the voice, and that the well known evergreen, while efficacious for illnesses of the throat, is also responsible in a great degree for the musical voices of natives where the eucalyptus flourishes.

During a recent Australian tour, Madame Crossley selected a few eucalyptus trees, and had them sent to England, with the result that six of them are now growing splendidly in her garden off Marlborough Road. They are planted in immense pots, so embedded in the ground that the trees appear to be growing in the earth itself. The trees have grown beautifully in London for seven months. They are very hardy, and take care of themselves very well during the summer and the autumn. When the snow and frost come, they will be placed in the hothouse.

MADAME PATTI'S JUBILEE

Fifty years ago Madame Adelina Patti made her debut at the New York Academy of Music in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Though then only sixteen years of age, her voice already exhibited those marvelous qualities which have since won for its possessor the very highest place among the world's great singers. The reception accorded her that night well befitted the opening of that wonderful career in the course of which the great prima donna has earned well over a million pounds.

Two years later, when her fame was already well established, the young soprano appeared in "La Sonnambula," at Covent Garden, and took the town by storm.

Like her friend, Queen Alexandra, Madame Patti possesses the secret of perennial youth, and few, indeed, not knowing the facts, would guess that half a century had elapsed since the voice of the beautiful and vivacious mistress of "Craig-y-nos" first filled an audience with rapture.

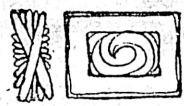


LILLIAN NORDICA

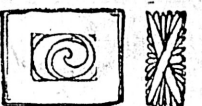
so that the outlook is distorted or half-obscured. And because the vision is so imperfect and the sense of hearing so far from acute, the eyes of the soul become contracted, half-blinded. Nature's lovely distant panorama cannot be seen at all, and no inspiration can be derived from it. Kindly motives behind the deeds of the passing men and women cannot be perceived, and all action is misjudged. And because the sunlight cannot enter the windowless house, the sweetest sounds lose half their music; and the fragrance of the garden and the orchard, the rain and the sea is as if it never existed at all. So the poor, half-blind, half-deaf soul is thrown upon its own resources almost entirely, and incapable as it is of distinguishing between music and discord, between what is lovely and unlovely, it is constantly mistaking one for the other, and learning only through bitter experience. When at last it sees its error, and discovers the cause, sometimes the windows have been closed so long that all the frail strength of mind and body can open them but a little way, just enough to get a glimpse of that which they may never know in this life. But sometimes, too, to prove the possibility of it, the erstwhile cramped and unperceiving soul, once having had a dim perception of the Truth, knows no abatement of effort until the great result is accomplished, in spite of a resistance that seems all-compelling, and all of the windows are opened to the radiant sunlight, and the joy of the Good, which is the love of God.

So it is that some people suffer and think that life is at best a joyless thing; so it is that some of us distrust our fellow-men; so it is that many must strive against temptation to sin because they have been born under unfair conditions, conditions that hamper and cripple the body, the mind and the soul. Those of us, who have been unhurt by prenatal influence, or immoral youthful environment, can have no conception at all of what it means to battle against the odds that confront those who are far less strong than ourselves. If we did, we would not hesitate to accord credit to those,

tion of John O'Neill, with whom she studied for three years. Before she was seventeen she sang the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in her seventeenth year she took the soprano part in "The Messiah," when rendered by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. The turning point in her career came shortly after. Brignoli, the famous tenor, was to give a concert in Boston, and his soprano being taken suddenly ill, Lillian was sent for, and she so impressed him, that, at his advice, she went to New York to study with Mme. Maretzki. She then engaged to sing with Gilmore's band at \$100 a week, and her own and her mother's expenses, and went on tour with him. Her travels took her to Italy, where she studied with San Giovanni, who prepared her for operatic work. Her family in America protesting that by going on the stage she would disgrace the family name, she chose that of Nordica. She made her operatic debut in Traviata. She was only fairly successful, and later in singing in "Robert le Diable" in Genoa, she was hissed on several nights in succession. The experience nearly paralyzed her, but she persevered, and, noticing that the hisses always came at a certain passage, she studied it especially and was finally rewarded by a perfect storm of applause. From that time on her career has been successful, although not wholly without its disappointments, but she has triumphed over all obstacles, and when she appeared in New York in 1890, she was hailed with enthusiasm, although when she had sung there seven years before her reception was absolutely cold. Fifteen years ago she determined to essay Wagnerian roles, and studied German for that purpose. She went to Bayreuth, where she studied and rehearsed for three months. Before she appeared she had twenty-six rehearsals with orchestra, and posed for an hour while the effects of various electric lights was tried. To show the thoroughness of her practice it may be mentioned that, when she was studying the part of Isolde with Mme. Wag-



An Hour with the Editor



THE THINGS WHICH LAST

It was the Latin poet Horace who said with excusable confidence, that he had built himself a monument more enduring than brass and loftier than the pyramids. Possibly he referred only to the fame of his works, and if that were so, the fact that his poems remain as great an object of admiration to-day as ever they were proves that his vision of the future was not a deceptive one. He may possibly have had in contemplation his influence upon the thought of his time, an influence which is difficult of measurement, because it cannot be readily traced. The things which endure are not material. The Pyramids stand to testify to the ambition, the power and the resourcefulness of their builders; but conditions are easily conceivable that would lead to their destruction. The marvellous structures which adorned Babylon have fallen into absolute ruin. Everywhere time, with remorseless hands, is destroying the great creations of human skill, which were constructed in by-gone years. Our modern civilization in its material aspects is ephemeral in its nature. A few centuries of desolation would leave less of our present day cities than an equal number of millenniums have spared of Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon and the great centres of population of the early historical periods. From a material point of view we cannot claim in this Twentieth Century to be building what will endure. The lasting work of today is spiritual, just as it was when Horace wrote and when the learned men of Babylon, India, China, Egypt, Greece and Palestine propounded their systems of law and philosophy. The Parthenon is in ruins; but the philosophy of Plato stands unimpaired. The Temple at Jerusalem has been demolished; but the precepts of Him, who taught daily therein, are more potent in the world to-day than ever.

We are apt to think too much of beliefs. Many a man has read the Apostles' Creed, as it is contained in the Church of England Prayer Book, and said to himself that, in order to be a professing Christian he must accept as true the statements therein set out, he would have to remain outside of the Church. A thoughtful man can readily find a way through this "impasse." He will see that the Creed is an attempt to express something that cannot be defined in words, and he will find himself able to accept the phraseology without protest as meaning what he himself feels to be true. There are certain "eternal verities," which defy definition in terms that are absolutely accurate. Language is designed to deal with material things; when we step into the world of the spiritual we have no words to express its phenomena. We have to speak of the imperfectly recognized in terms designed for what is tangible or demonstrable. By the expression "spiritual" what is known as spiritualism is not meant; but that whole domain of human activity which lies outside of the physical universe. It is not limited by what is ordinarily called religion; it has nothing to do with the existence of living entities not discernible by our ordinary senses. It relates to thoughts, emotions, psychic powers and all the vast realm of the occult. It embraces what we ordinarily know as religion. It includes the possibility of a future life, as well as the operations of faith. One will on consideration readily see how inapplicable are the terms used in relation to physical things to express the nature, operation and office of these things which are spiritual; but one will also see that the latter are as real as the former, and the history of the human race shows that they are more enduring. The Christian religion is a rule of life whereby our physical existence may be coordinated with the laws of the spiritual world; the doctrines of the Christian churches, with all their diversity, are only attempts to express those laws or to define the principles underlying them. The statements of these doctrines will of necessity vary from time to time; but fundamentally they are all the same. A creed expressed in words must of necessity be imperfect; but it does not follow that there is not a substantial and enduring foundation for the creed.

The real things, the enduring things must of necessity be of such a nature as to be imperishable. It is suggested by the astronomer Draper that the rays of light which shine out from the stars must of necessity continue on and on forever, and hence he argues that the number of the stars must be limited, for if it were not the whole vault of the sky would be a blaze of light more brilliant than the Sun, and this would of necessity be the case for the minutest ray of light multiplied by an infinite number would amount to infinite splendor. It has been suggested that the light reflected from the earth carries with it across the unfathomable depths of the ether a picture of what is transpiring here. If you have never experimented with a camera obscura you would find it interesting to do so. It is easy enough. All you need is a room that can be completely darkened. Having darkened it, pierce a small hole in one of the blinds, so that a fine pencil of light will enter. Place a sheet of paper so that the pencil will fall upon it, and move it backwards or forwards until it is in the right focus. You will then see upon the paper an inverted reproduction of the scene out of doors, thus demonstrating that the light carries along on its beams a picture of what reflects it. So it may be in regard to our emotions, our feelings, our opinions, our influence, in short of whatever go to make up we have called the spiritual side of things. They are projected into the future just as light and the reflected pictures which light makes are projected into space, and their effect is eternal. Therefore in building character we are

building that which will endure, and this must be admitted to be true whether we admit or deny the existence of the individual in a future life. Today we are governing our lives according to the teachings of men, who have long since passed away. If we look across the ocean to China we will see a land wherein four hundreds of millions of people are observing, more or less faithfully, the precepts laid down by Confucius twenty-three centuries ago. In the years that have elapsed since his day more than fifteen billions of people have come directly under his influence, which is even now one of the most potent factors in the life of the human family. How many millions have had their lives moulded by the influence of Buddha we cannot hope to reckon. So also we might speak of many others. Who can profess to limit the ever-expanding influence of Christ upon the world? Surely we are not extravagant when we say that the greatest fabrics of human hands are trivial when compared with these tremendous fabrics of the human mind. So also it may be with the forces of the spiritual world. We know less of these than we do of the forces of the material world, for in the very nature of the case they are more difficult of investigation. The law of gravitation calls for no demonstration, for we see every moment of our waking lives that it is a real thing. This is also true of other laws in the material universe. Their reality is forced home upon us almost every moment. But are we not all conscious that we are encompassed about with other forces? Do we not feel the touch of them, like spirit hands, on every side? May we not assume with confidence that these are as real and the forces are eternal? Depend upon it, the only actual things are not those which we can touch or measure, but real and permanent existence is a thing apart from the physical. Science is slowly approaching this conclusion, which was pointed out long ago by the greatest leaders of human thought, and by none more so than by the Apostle Paul, who when writing to the Corinthians said: "The things that are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY.

While it is possible to fix with approximate accuracy the date of the earliest historical records, it is impossible to determine how far back our knowledge of human events extends. In all countries there is among the aboriginal peoples a vast collection of myths and traditions, which may or may not have historical value, and as yet there is no means of determining with certainty how they should be regarded. Neither is there any way by which we can form even a vague idea of the lapse of time since the events described therein occurred. Granting, for example, that the Indian myth of Seateo, the monster who destroyed the people as they met in their annual games in the valley in the Olympic peninsula, is a perverted account of an actual occurrence, there is absolutely no way of determining whether it happened five hundred or five thousand years ago. Yet it is hardly supposable that the legend was made up out of whole cloth. When we find similar legends in all parts of the world, the probability that in every instance they were pure inventions becomes very slight, and therefore it may be assumed that they are the distorted history of an actual occurrence which took place at a period more or less remote.

Among the nations of the world there is none with so continuous a record as the Chinese. They have very ancient annals—that is, accurate in a general way only. We may assume that with them, as with us, the chroniclers of the deeds of emperors did not allow their accounts to lack in the ascription of special merits or special achievements to their patrons. Before the strictly historical period, and blending into it by an almost imperceptible gradation, is the semi-historical era, which shades away into the legendary. There is nothing quite like this anywhere else in the world, because the Chinese nation is the only existing one that has passed through all these stages without great and revolutionary interruptions. British history goes back to about the beginning of the Christian era. Of course, it is more or less shadowy and indefinite in the early centuries after Christ, but it is as true now as it was when Goldsmith wrote his history that "Britain was very little known to the rest of the world before the time of the Romans." We know substantially nothing at all about the occurrences in the British Isles before Julius Caesar crossed over from Gaul. There is no twilight of British history fading away into the blackness of oblivion, and owing to the successive invasions of Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, each bringing with them their own folk-lore, it is impossible to say what is and what is not the legendary lore of the ancient Britons.

The earliest date that has been fixed with anything like accuracy in Chinese history, is 2197 B.C., but long before that time the country had a civilized and powerful government. It is impossible to determine dates previous to that period with anything approaching certainty, but it is by no means certain that there is anything gained by a knowledge of dates, although so much stress is laid upon them in schools. The important thing is the sequence of events, and of this we have a very fair idea so far as relates to China going back for a period so long prior to 2197 B.C., that this year seems comparatively almost modern. It is known with as close an approach to certainty as can be expected that the first Chinese were a nomad tribe who came to what is called the province of Shensi, and that they rested and

were slowly shaped into a permanent and orderly community by a succession of chiefs. After a period, the length of which can only be guessed at, Fohi assumed the head of affairs, and under his powerful influence, the state grew strong, and he was able to establish a permanent dynasty. To the days of Fohi there succeeded a period of indefinite duration, and then Hwang-ti came to the throne. He was a ruler of rare wisdom and sagacity. He established the decimal system of notation, and originated the plan of dividing the country into hundreds and thousands, which many centuries after we find the Saxons using for governmental purposes. Whether or not the Saxons derived this system from the Chinese, or the Chinese from the Saxons, or both from a yet more ancient people is one of the unsolvable questions of history. Hwang-ti reformed the Chinese calendar, and established the cycle of sixty years. He also reduced astronomy to an exact science. From this time onward Chinese history proceeds in a semi-mythological way. We are told of great Emperors, such as Yao, Chun and Tu, whose rule was so wise and prudent that it is regarded as the golden age of Chinese history. Tu is supposed to have died in the year above mentioned, or 4,107 years ago. It is said of the rule of these three emperors that, under their influence all questions were decided by strict moral right and justice. The people were temperate, and the man who invented a means of distilling an intoxicating liquor from rice was severely punished. The maxims which these emperors prescribed for the conduct of the government of the country are yet preserved in the literature of the country, and form the basis of the whole system of Chinese jurisprudence. A little consideration will show that a people who had advanced to such a stage of enlightenment as this indicates must have had previous thereto a long history during which civilization was developed by slow and steady stages. Therefore, while we cannot hope to fix with any accuracy the beginning of Chinese history, we are safe in assuming of Chinese history, we are safe in assuming for a period of at least five thousand years.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

When Henry I. died, his sister's son, Stephen, Count of Blois, who had sworn allegiance to Matilda, Henry's daughter and at that time wife of Fulk, Count of Aragon, appeared before the gates of London and asserted his right to the Crown. The Londoners received him gladly. To them the sovereignty of Matilda meant the rule of Fulk, who was known to be tyrannical and cruel. Stephen was a handsome, dashing fellow, an expert swordsman, fond of display and with plenty of courage combined with motives that were good enough in their way. His weakness lay in his lack of executive ability. The people of London did not trouble themselves as to what the rest of the Kingdom might desire to do, and they resolved themselves into a popular assembly, although neither the baronage nor the clergy were represented thereat, as was the custom of the realm, and proceeded to elect Stephen to the Kingship. The barons protested and a period of anarchy began, which lasted until order was restored chiefly through the influence of the Church. Stephen exhibited considerable sagacity at the beginning of his reign. He granted a charter much along the same lines as that of Henry, restored to the barons much of the land which had been taken from them by his strong-handed uncle, and extended to the Church a much larger measure of freedom than it had hitherto enjoyed.

At this stage in our review of the development of the British Constitution and the part therein taken by the various sovereigns, it may be of interest to point out one of the most significant things in the history of England. There never was during all these years, when the foundations of the Constitution were laid any alliance of the King and the barons against the people. It was always an alliance of the King and the people against the barons. The King vested his title upon the popular will and compelled the barons to swear allegiance to him. In the discussion of constitutional questions, which seem likely to arise in England, it must be borne in mind that the historical foundation of the throne is the democracy, and that no King of England has ever reigned securely without the support of the people. The more closely we examine the history of England, the more we will be impressed with the truth of Tennyson's characterization of the British government as a "crowned democracy."

As this series of articles is not intended as a history of England, no attempt will be made to describe the events which disturbed England during his inglorious reign. Suffice it to say that he lost control of the Kingdom. The admirable systems of government which his uncle Henry had established became inoperative. The barons claimed to be superior to the law and were strong enough to make their claim good. They oppressed the people as they never were oppressed before and from one end of the Kingdom to the other life, property and everything else of value was at the mercy of him who was the stronger. In their despair the people rallied around the King, who, however, proved to be a poor protector. At length England was again invaded in the interest of Matilda, and again the people offered to defend Stephen against his enemies. There can hardly have been any doubt that the result of the threatened collision would have been a victory for the King; but Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, exerted his great influence and an agreement was reached whereby Stephen was to continue to occupy the throne and Matilda's son Henry was to be his successor.

The appearance of Theobald as a political factor was the first instance of that kind since

the Conquest, and it is notable as the beginning of the great role which the Church afterwards played in English history. It came about at the close of a wonderful religious movement. England was stirred to its very foundations with a religious frenzy, such as it had never seen. That this was due in large measure to the anarchy may be admitted, and those persons who believe they can trace the hand of Divine Providence in the history of a land will find much in the events of the reign of Stephen, usurper though he was, to justify their belief. One might easily feel warranted in assuming that just such a sovereign was needed for the consolidation of the British people. After the Conquest there was a wide line of demarcation between the Norman immigrants and the Saxon natives. It began to grow narrowed towards the close of the Conqueror's reign; but there was not much of a movement towards the assimilation of the two peoples during the reign of William Rufus. In the time of Henry I. the distinctions began to fade away. They disappeared absolutely so far as the administration of law was concerned, for Henry was a just King, with all his great faults. Yet it would be a mistake to say that during his reign the people of England became homogeneous. This only came about after they had been thrown together in the crucible of anarchy. What equality before the law could not do, equality before the lawless accomplished. Persecuted by the barons the masses made common cause with each other, and when Henry of Aragon came to take the throne after Stephen's death, he was welcomed by the English people united as they are today, a new race in whose veins flowed the blood of Britons, Saxons, Danes and Normans, a people who had learned the priceless value of personal liberty and who had been taught by bitter experience that the throne was a rallying point against the oppression of feudal lords. Herein we find the fundamental difference between the English monarchical system and that which has prevailed in Continental Europe.

A Century of Fiction

XV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Alphonse Daudet is among the most popular of contemporaneous French novelists, and he serves as an instance of the principle that true talent must find expression in spite of opposition, for certainly his beginning in the literary field was not an auspicious one. When he had once fairly launched upon his career, however, he soon made many and powerful friends, who proved a great aid to him in the profession he had undertaken. He had worked his way for a year through college, and at seventeen had arrived in Paris, supposedly equipped for the battle with the world, insufficiently clothed and insufficiently fed. He had eaten nothing for two days, saving his last two francs that he might not arrive at his destination quite penniless. Alone and without any prospect of friends, he was full of a dauntless courage, and a large ambition, and if his body shivered in the cold mist of the winter morning, his young heart was warm with hope.

Very shortly after his arrival in Paris, his brother came to his assistance, proving a worthy help in time of need, for though he was possessed of but little, he shared that little with Alphonse, and made it possible for the gifted younger brother to persevere in his literary efforts. The latter soon attracted the attention of Villemessant, who gave him a chance, now and then, to contribute to Figaro, of which he was the editor. Later still the famous Duke of Morny became the patron of the young writer, and, thus distinguished, Daudet was immediately brought before the eyes of a small but influential world. He made a wise marriage while still young, with a woman who was in every respect his equal and in some respects his superior. Indeed, without her, he confessed that his talent would never have been turned to such good account, for she was at once a sympathetic companion, and a source of his loftiest inspiration.

The first work Daudet gave to the public was a little book of poems written while he was in his teens. It was entitled "Les Amoureux" (Women in Love), and was very appropriately bound in pure white with letters of crimson. It could hardly be termed a success, though men of Daudet's own age professed to admire it greatly. The spirit of the poems was not genuine. Daudet was young, ardent and full of hope, and the vein of bitterness and sadness that ran through some of the verses was wholly unnatural; just as cynicism is unnatural to the young and inexperienced who possibly profess it, but who barely understand the meaning of the word. Daudet was passing through a stage, and the little booklet was its outward expression. It was not without merit; but his better works, representing his real self, came later on.

His name next appeared in collaboration with that of M. Ernest Lepine. The two produced a drama entitled, "The Last Idol"; but his talents were displayed to better advantage in the short stories and sketches which he wrote later under the title of "Letters From My Windmill." In these he shows his great power of descriptive detail and character delineation, and his thorough command of all the resources of the French language.

He wrote another book about this time which is so very like Dickens' "David Copperfield," that some people have gone so far as to accuse Daudet of plagiarism. Of such a crime such an artist could not be guilty in the first

place, and in the next "Le Petit Chose" is almost the autobiography of the author himself. "Tartarin of Tarascon" was published in 1872, and the hero of this book who gives the story its name is one of the characters in fiction that must live long. "Jack," a novel produced some years later, was so powerfully depressing that even the strong-minded, indefatigable Georges Sand succumbed to its morbid effect, and confessed unable to work for days until she had shaken off the impression conveyed. "The Nabob" and "Kings in Exile" are happier and more typical examples of Daudet's work, and "Numa Roumestan" is perhaps the finest story of them all. For the hero of this book he drew again upon his own experience and his own character, and the result is an intensely fine and interesting production Daudet's best efforts are those in which the reader gets close to the man himself, which is true of but few writers, and those the greatest. As a rule the further one keeps one's personality out of his story the better.

Tartarin of Tarascon

The hero of this story has been likened to Don Quixote, and it has been said that these two characters or caricatures are quite unique in fiction. Tartarin is a huntsman, keenly alive to the delights of admiration, and boastful of his prowess to all his friends; who, though they have seen no evidence of his skill with big game, accept him at his word and accord him any amount of homage for a time. After a while lack of evidence makes them doubtful, and there being no lions nor other wild beasts near home, Tartarin determines to go to Algiers in search of adventure, and incidentally to prove to his neighbors that his accounts of his skill have been no mere boast. He takes an enormous amount of baggage, and for some reason or other dresses as a Turk and departs on his journey. Arrived in Algiers, he is the centre of interest and curiosity, and enjoys the position immensely. But in spite of patient search, the country yields no victims to his skill, and day after day he returns to Algiers after fruitless, weary wanderings. Finally he meets a young and lovely lady in Moorish attire, with whom he falls in love, and the lion-hunting is for a time forgotten. Hearing, however, that anxious and eager friends at home are making all sorts of inquiries, he abruptly leaves his fair enamourita, and starts south to look once more for big game. He meets with many and varied experiences in the desert, but the lions all elude him until one day he meets with a poor old blind beast that has been tamed, and without a moment's hesitation he shoots it. He has to pay for his inhuman offence with his money and his kit, and walks all the way back to Algiers. But the skin is sent home to Tarascon, and is accepted as convincing proof of the hunters' skill and bravery. When Tartarin returns he becomes the toast of the clubs, and the hero of the ladies.

THE NEW EVANGELIST

Under the title of "A Vision of the New Christianity," Ray Stannard Baker, in the December number of The American Magazine, pays a tribute to Walter Rauschenbusch. The latter's "Christianity and the Social Crisis" is the text of Mr. Baker's article and Professor Rauschenbusch is looked on as the leader of the new evangelism.

"A rare spirit, indeed," says Mr. Baker, "is this deaf prophet of Rochester. His intellect, which is at once keen and deep, with an outlook as lively and sane and sweet as it is lofty, is animated with a glowing religious spirit. The essence of Professor Rauschenbusch's message is that religion has not one, but two great functions to perform. 'There are two great entities in human life—the human soul and the human race—and religion is to save both. The soul is to seek righteousness and eternal life, the race is to seek righteousness and the kingdom of God.'"

This is, as Mr. Baker says, the essence of Professor Rauschenbusch's "Christianity and the Social Crisis." So profound has been the impression made upon religious thought by this book that Mr. Baker declares that as he went about among the more progressive religious leaders of the country the answer to his question, "What recent book, or what man, has given you the most light?" was almost always, "Christianity and the Social Crisis," by Walter Rauschenbusch.

HISTORY MADE EASY

A new edition of Nicholl's well known "Tables of European History, Literature, Science and Art," has just been brought out by The Macmillan Company. By an ingenious and carefully planned arrangement of the material, the leading events in the various fields are so closely related to each other that the difficulty of acquiring an intelligent mastery of dates disappears. Another feature of interest is the distinguishing of nations by different colors, enabling the eye to pick out at a glance what it is in search of. Both as a convenient reference for advanced students of history and a guide to beginners, the "Tables" have already demonstrated their worth.

MORE WOMEN COMPOSERS

Lovers of "In a Persian Garden" and other song cycles will have an opportunity to welcome their composer, Liza Lehmann, whose presence will once more raise the question, "Can women compose?" They are trying hard enough, beyond all doubt; indeed, the publishers say there are now more women who compose than men.—H. T. Finck in The Independent.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

FRUIT CULTURE.

By W. J. L. Hamilton.

What is a No. 1 apple? It is true this is defined by act of parliament, but I believe that any wholesale fruit merchant, or the manager of any co-operative association will agree with me that each fruitgrower has his own ideas on the subject, as exemplified by the fruit he boxes. But this unevenness of grading has a very injurious effect upon the reputation of our fruit, and upon the price it realizes.

If all fruit packers had the same ideas on the subject, and all graded alike, buyers would know by the brand, exactly what they were paying for, and our fruit would take the high place it deserves in the markets of the world.

Any judge of fruit cannot fail to be impressed by the magnificent fruit exhibited at our local agricultural shows and at exhibitions held in Victoria and New Westminster. But all fruit (and particularly apples), sold as "fancy" or "No. 1," does not approach this standard of excellence.

Our fruit is unexcelled, but is not done justice to, through much faulty grading and boxing, and this will have to be remedied before we can realize in full the adequate commercial returns which are our just due. I believe there is one short cut to success in this particular matter, and that is by establishing a special school at which pupils can be trained to grade and pack apples properly and above all to one standard of quality.

If all learn to grade and pack to uniform standard, these pupils, if sent out as foremen to different co-operative packing stations throughout the province, will see to it that this standard is maintained, thereby ensuring uniform quality of each grade of fruit, from whatever part of the province it may come.

I believe in local packing stations throughout the fruit growing districts. Each one of these should be in charge of a foreman packer (educated as outlined above), who should employ under him the children of the district, thereby educating them in fruit grading and packing, and at the same time keeping in the district the money paid to those who pack the fruit, instead of sending it to China, as is too frequently the case, as some of the best fruit packers we have are Chinamen (not all, thank goodness). No man should pack his own fruit, the temptation to slip in an odd apple scarcely up to the mark is sometimes too great, but each man should roughly grade his apples into boxes of as large a size as he can comfortably handle (but not too deep), load these boxes on to a spring wagon, and convey them to the local packing station, where they can be boxed, and careful account of each man's produce be kept.

I feel sure if this were done prices would soar, and the fruit growing districts of the province would rapidly settle up, raising the value of property and stimulating all the trades and industries of British Columbia, not to mention the revenues.

Cold Storage for Fruit

In a previous article I treated of a central school to teach apple grading and packing, and of sending the pupils to local packing stations as foremen.

I also sketched the objects of these local stations. In this I want to treat of the next step in the evolution of our apple industry, and the means whereby the fruit grower can realize adequate returns for his products. Once the apples are boxed, the question arises of what is to be done with them. It is evident that if they have to be dumped upon the market at once, low prices will rule, and frequently the orchardist will find himself out of pocket.

Something of this kind happens at times, with our present lack of organization. Clearly then, the apples must be placed in cold storage and held for high prices, and not too many must be placed on the market at once.

But this cannot be done as long as there are a number of local associations scattered throughout the country, each acting independently of the others, as then the quantity of fruit on the market at one time cannot be controlled.

Besides cold storage plants are expensive to erect, the great outlay crippling the satisfactory working of the association. Centralization generally also means a considerable reduction of working expenses, and a central association controlling all the local ones has a much more powerful voice when dealing with such outside forces as railway and steamship companies, wholesale agents, and especially legislative assemblies, Provincial or Dominion.

Such a central association having more capital under its control than local associations (as it controls all these), and dealing with larger quantities of merchantable commodities, is a great power in the land, and could successfully arrange to have wholesale firms throughout the world act for it in the matter of selling its fruit to the best advantage.

Of course, this central organization would be more legislative, so far as controlling the subordinate local association, than directly commercial, in that it would sell nothing itself, but only for the local co-operative companies which had called it into being, and over which it had a controlling influence, so it would be, as it were, a co-operative parliament the members of which should be elected by and from the different local organizations. This might in time become a menace to the provincial authorities, if, as is too frequently the case, party politics were drawn into the matter, and any friction occurred, but party politics have nothing to do with fruit growing, and the mistake would be fatal.

But there is a simple remedy for all this, though, as Kipling would say, "that is another story."

Co-operation in Fruit-Growing

In two previous articles I advocated a school for fruit grading, local apple packing houses, cold storage and centralization of co-operative fruit packing companies. If, by the scheme I have suggested, wholesale stimulation, by means of increased profit, can be given to the fruit growing industry of the province, the immediate result will be a great influx of desirable settlers, increased land values, and a much denser population than dairying or mixed farming would admit of. Increased population would foster all kinds of industries, and the whole province would be the gainer.

Under these circumstances it hardly seems fair that the fruit growers themselves, through their co-operative associations who have done all this, should have to incur all the expense of benefiting the whole community.

Moreover, I have pointed out that whilst it is necessary to centralize, and thus unify, the fruit growing interests of the province, this very unity may, under very possible conditions, prove a source of danger to the provincial legislature.

The obvious remedy for this is that the provincial government, through its agricultural department, should itself take up the matter by acting as the central association, erecting cold storage plants where needed, establishing the apple grading and packing school (say, in connection with the future agricultural college), and doing our bargaining with transportation companies, etc.

Whilst I have said that politics and fruit growing should not be mixed, it seems natural to infer that the party which does all this for the fruit growers should be entitled to their support. They might, however, well hesitate to undertake this for two reasons, the first being that they would not want to force legislation of this sort on fruit growers, unless they were called upon by them to do so, and the second being the fear that whilst fostering the fruit growers, they might work an injury at once on the co-operative associations, the wholesalers and the retailers of orchard produce.

This objection struck me forcibly, but after considerable thought I can clearly see a way to obviate all this, though being a matter of detail in the working out of the scheme, it hardly needs to be mentioned here.

I do hope the fruit growers of the province will give what I say a thought, and try from these crude suggestions to evolve a successful method whereby we can realize the full value of our fruits, and thereby foster an industry for which so much of British Columbia is admirably adapted by nature.

MENDELISM IN BREEDING POULTRY

The rediscovery of Mendel's law has caused a revolution in plant breeding. It is not strange, therefore, that poultry breeders as well as other animal breeders should ask if it does not also offer them some help. The poultry breeder is, in fact, especially fortunate inasmuch as one of the most extensive studies in scientific animal breeding which has yet appeared is based on poultry. This is "Inheritance in Poultry," by C. B. Davenport, Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution. There have also been extensive studies of heredity in poultry by Bateson and Hurst in England and by Eri in Kansas.

Let us consider what Mendel's Law is. We can do this best by taking one of the crosses reported on in the paper referred to above.

Black Minorcas were crossed with White-Crested Black Polish. It is well known that Polish fowls have a crest or "top-knot," while the Minorcas have none. Now in this cross every single one of the seven chicks hatched had a crest. Such inheritance is called alternative—that is, all the progeny resemble one parent in this one respect, while the influence of the other parent is not apparent. When some of these cross-bred birds were bred together, some of the young had crests and some had none. The proportion was not far from three crested to one without crest. This result accords with Mendel's Law. In this case the crest is said to be dominant and crestlessness recessive. A dominant character, then, is one which is found in 100 per cent of the first generation of hybrids and 75 per cent of the second generation. A recessive character, on the other hand, is found in none of the first generation, but in 25 per cent of the second generation. The real meaning of this result may be more readily understood, if we follow the suggestion of Dr. Darbishire in using colored chips. Let white chips represent the germ cells (either spermatozoa or eggs) of the crested birds and red chips the germ cells of the crestless birds. Now the fertilized eggs of the Minorca-Polish cross will each contain one crest-bearing germ cell and one non-crest bearing germ cells, which we may represent by two chips, a white and a red. Since the crest is dominant, we put the white chip on top. Or, if we choose to represent the whole result, we would have a lot of red chips covered by white ones. When one of these cross-bred chicks grows up, it will produce two kinds of eggs, or if a cock two kinds of spermatozoa, one kind carrying the crest and the other carrying the Minorca head. There are equal numbers of each kind. We can now represent the result by putting equal numbers of red and white chips in a hat. Since one egg will be fertilized by but one sperm-cell, we draw out of the hat two chips. The chances are (you can try it yourself) that one in four times you will get two red chips, and two in four times that you will get a red and a white. Now this same thing happens in the fertilizing of eggs. In that fourth of the cases where the crest-producing egg was fertilized by a non-crest-producing spermatozoon, the chick has a crest, similarly, where the non-crest-producing egg was fertilized by a non-crest-producing sperm-

cell, the chick has no crest. In the other 50 per cent the chicks have a crest, only because the crest is dominant.

D x R. give DR x DR give 1/4 D 1/2 DR 1/4 RR.

Many characteristics of poultry gave results like this in the experimental crosses. In the case where the double comb of the Polish met the single comb of the Minorca, the hybrids of the first generation (DR) had Y-shaped combs. In the second generation, one quarter of the progeny had single combs, one quarter double combs, and one half with a Y-shaped comb. In still other characteristics, such as shape and size, the inheritance was not alternative at all, but blended, i. e., the progeny were intermediate.

Let us now see how Mendel's Law could be used by a poultry breeder. Suppose there appears among a flock of fowls a bird having a new and desirable characteristic, which one desires to perpetuate. For instance, comblessness is dominant or recessive, but by analogy we can assume it is recessive. The progeny of this bird crossed with a normal one will be all normal. If we breed these chicks together, 1/4 will be combless, and when these are bred together, they will breed true. If the new characteristic, which we desired to perpetuate, is known to be dominant, such as the crest, the procedure is more difficult. Three-quarters of the second generation chicks will be crested, but only one-quarter will be pure dominants, which are capable of breeding true. The pullets must be bred to several cockerels in succession till one is found which gives all combless chicks from some of the pullets.

Mendel's Law will be used, however, far more frequently in combining two or more characteristics in one fowl. Although this complicates the work, I can perhaps make it clear in two examples. Suppose we desired to combine the silky feathers and yellow skin. By consulting the table it will be seen that silky feathers and yellow skins are both recessive. This makes their combination easy. The chicks of the first generation from the silky parent and the yellow-skinned parent will be black-skinned and plain-feathered. Crossing these chicks together one-quarter of the progeny will be silky and one-quarter will have yellow skin. The birds which show both silkiness and yellow skin will be 1/16 of the number. These birds bred together will breed true. There may be some slight impairment of color, which could only be eliminated by gradual selection. Yet this is simply because the inheritance is not absolutely alternative.

If we take the more difficult task of combining two dominant characters, the work is somewhat complicated. Let us combine the barred plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock, with the crest of the White Polish. In this case the first generation hybrids all show the desired combination of barred plumage and crest. But we have not yet the object sought, for they will not breed true as yet. If we cross together these chicks, 9/16 of the second generation will show both crest and barred plumage, but only 1/16 is capable of breeding true, that is, are DD in the terms used above. But these pure dominants can only be distinguished from those that are not pure by actual breeding. We must, therefore, take the pullets of this second generation, which show barred plumage and crest and breed them successively with the cockerels showing the same combination till we find one which will throw all barred, crested birds from the same pullets.

Poultry breeders will find in Mendel's Law an explanation of such phenomena as the cropping up of single combs in rose comb breeds, the rose combs do not appear in single comb breeds. It explains too the "strong inheritance" of booted legs and dark feet often noticed by poultrymen. The best short elementary treatise on Mendel's Law is Punnett's "Mendelism" (Macmillan). After reading this, the poultry breeder will find Davenport's "Inheritance in Poultry" (Carnegie Institution of Washington) profitable and helpful.—Roswell H. Johnson.

TYPE AND COLOR BREEDING

It has often been said with much truth, "type makes the breed, and color the variety," supposing we paraphrase that from a specialty breeder point of view and say, breeds throw types and varieties colors; unfortunately poultry judges differ on both type and color, these material foundations to all breeds; and the only means of holding or drawing judges and breeders closer together are the American Poultry Association with its standard and the specialty club, the latter largely a component part of the former.

Experience of many years in breeding Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, being in touch with the breeders at large shows and noting awards, gives one a pleasant field of thought to revel in, and thereby grasp a few wholesome lessons from past events.

I will endeavor to point out where the more successful arts in poultry culture reveal themselves, and the causes in some instances that waylay the amateur.

Strange to say, I am not a convert to the theory that the male is half the pen; but, like most, I do not believe in large matings for results. It has been my lot for some reason or other to breed better males than females; perhaps I have had better males than females to breed from. A good male will reproduce himself unquestionably, providing the blood lines are right, that is, that he does not happen to be a freak bird or one brought in from another strain entirely. Freak birds we are told are often crosses of two different strains and sometimes even of breeds. However, none of the above results are my idea of the male proving himself half the pen. To prove this both sexes should be of equal merit. Given a female of

exceptional quality and a well-bred male, but not of equal quality, good results can be obtained in progeny of both sexes. More good can be accomplished with a good female line and more faults introduced by the male line. I think this is well understood by old breeders as they prefer to introduce new blood through a female. A hen with a good comb has power to transmit that good quality, a rose comb hen bred to a single comb will usually throw rose combs, and with such matings a very superior comb can be produced. A hen with slight feathers on shanks will transmit this defect to her offspring in a very much larger ratio than by using a male with slight feathering on clean-legged hens. I say positively that good results can be got from clean-legged hens and slight feathering on shanks of cock birds, but a feather-legged female is indeed a disappointment. Again, if a hen has white in ear lobes she will most surely almost ruin a strain from that defect alone, but a male can readily be bred from if his mates are positively free from white in lobes. Side sprigs in a female are a most serious defect and on no account should such a female be bred from, but side sprigs on the male's comb to my mind are not a serious defect as a breeder, but should be cut off before being used in a breeding pen. These serious faults in a male I only assert themselves as a rule, when they lose vitality, especially late in the season. Males with such faults should only be mated with a few hens and such a sire to give results must be kept in condition. Many will say why breed from a bird with a serious defect at all? Well, a breeder who knows his business will not do it, unless there is some particular quality he wants in that bird, generally type or color, depending on the breed in question. Side sprigs, in my experience, are more associated with extra fine-shaped males than otherwise; white lobes with choice color, and leg feathering with extra size. Size and quality seem hard to combine, and large-sized hens are very much the exception. Given these a breeder with skill can outstrip his competitors. I would far rather buy a hen to improve a flock than a cock; I would see that such a female was very strong in breed type. Good hens can be bred to rather inferior males and give satisfactory results, but where we have an extra male bird to mate with strong-typed hens, see how much nearer we get to perfection. This is not a theory lesson, it is the results of actual practice.

There are some exceptions, I will admit. Two breeds, Games and Leghorns, will invariably stamp the progeny either way they are crossed with their shape. It is easy to raise a variety upon its legs, giving it what is called in the fancy "style," but to shorten the thigh and shank is a very hard matter and can be done more readily through the female.

Now we will turn to the matter of color. Here we encounter a much more difficult problem, one we can not solve so readily. There seems some magic haze surrounding it, still we are making sure progress, especially along the lines of feeds. Here, again, I have found the female the strongest bird of the two. Take a buff hen. What can you expect to breed from her if she has white in wing or solid black in tail? Good wings are easily bred in females, yet in buffs and reds we have great trouble to contend with in holding sound top color with heavy laying. The most useful feed I have ever used to maintain surface color and make a heavy laying flock look presentable is linseed meal used in a dry mash, one pound to ten pounds of bread, two pounds of cornmeal, two pounds fine meat meal, two pounds fine sand. Used also in smaller proportion in feeding young stock, even the riotous red will prove attractive under such treatment. This is acceptable to red, buff and black color development, but may prove dangerous to a white bird for show conditions. However, a hen with a good white hackle and a purple tinge to base of new feathers across back can be generally relied upon to give white results, so also a good sound buff hen, but a black hen with purple barring is about useless to produce a flock of beetle-green chicks, however good the sire.

Now we come to two rocks on which many a good bird is dashed to pieces, namely, care and feeding. What culls I have seen from the very choicest matings! The causes are lice, crowded quarters, worms and colds. They make a quartet that is hard to separate. They really arrest animal growth. By careful handling and judicious feeding, only the best results can be obtained. Especially is this true of the breeding stock and the growing chick.—A. G. Goodacre, in Poultry.

SHEEP ON FARM

From the new book, "Modern Sheep; Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," we reprint the following in regard to the place of sheep on the average farm. The author of this book is the associate editor of the American Sheep Breeder, and is therefore to be regarded as something of an authority on the subject. He makes out a very good case for the increased raising of sheep, and we are very much inclined to believe that he is right. He says:

The sheep business, like every other business, has its ups and downs. At present the world is short both of wool and mutton, consequently prices are high, which is a good reason why all farmers whose farms are at all adapted to sheep farming should keep a few sheep. Prices of wool fluctuate and times have been when sheep paid but little in this country, but such state of affairs is not likely to occur again in a lifetime, since our appetite for mutton and the demand for wool is growing much faster than our flocks. The flock has always held premier position in the animal husbandry of many countries. Especially is this true of Great Britain, and the time will

come when this will be true of this country.

Sheep delight in upland pasture, where dry footing prevails, no matter how poor the pasture. Nevertheless, there are but few farms, fertile or unfertile, upon which one of the many breeds will not thrive. It has been truthfully remarked that sheep will get more sustenance from poor land and do the land more good at the same time than any other class of livestock. And this is not all. In these days of scarce and high-priced labor, sheep-raising might be looked upon as a factor in offsetting this serious condition. For conserving fertility of the soil or renovating the wornout farm, nothing equals sheep.

It is a fallacy to suppose that sheep cannot be made profitable on high-priced land, since on some of the richest farms in England, sheep are kept in large numbers, and it is a question if the rent of some of them could be paid without the help of the flock. Certainly there is no better kind of livestock on the average farm that gives so prompt and sure returns, and with so little labor as sheep; since they will live largely on the odd growths of the farm. Although it is well to use sheep as a scavenger at certain seasons of the year, it is not advisable to treat them as an everlasting scavenger.

There are thousands of farms upon which sheep would subsist with little more than the weeds and brush with which they are overrun, and which they would convert into the best of fertilizer and distribute more evenly than any other animal on the farm, would give double returns in wool and lambs for the privilege of doing the work. Sheep manure is worth as much, pound for pound, as most of the high-priced artificial fertilizers.

It is claimed that seeds eaten by sheep do not germinate, which is more than can be said of seeds eaten by some other farm stock. Sheep are particularly fond of buckhorn and plantain when in seed.

In clearing up stubble fields, nothing just equals a small flock of sheep. In some instances sheep would be profitable even if they gave no return other than their work of clearing up the weeds and fertilizing the farm.

The idea of sheep killing our pasture is a fallacy, for the densest pastures in the world are found in England, where the land is more thickly populated with sheep than any other country in the world, and, further, the idea that sheep will not thrive with other stock is untrue—where the small flock is considered, at least.

Never, perhaps, was there a more desirable time for introducing small flocks of sheep to the farm than now. Where there is one flock kept there should be ten. Contrary to general opinion, there need be no special provision made for taking care of a few head of sheep on the average farm, as they are well able to take care of themselves if they have access to shelter and water. Of course, where large flocks are considered, they must have care, and the larger the flock, the more care must be used.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS

Although pigs possess the ability to digest a comparatively large proportion of the feed given them, it cannot be expected that young pigs, recently weaned, should deal effectively with materials that would tax the digestive powers of an old hog. Indigestion, so common in the biped, and by no means infrequent in horses and cattle, is rarely met with in pigs, unless the feeding is very bad. Their stomachs take kindly to the most mixed and varied diet, but frequent feeding is indicated, as the stomach is a small one, and this is especially the case with young pigs. The amount of food to be supplied cannot be measured in ounces, but it should be as much as they can consume without toying with it, or leaving any in the trough. The feeding troughs should be kept clean. Food left in the troughs is not only a waste, but tends to increase the too commonly filthy surroundings of the piggery, which are by no means essential to fattening.

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

Do not use coal ashes as a fertilizer, nor as a mulch for fruit trees if there is any other material at hand. They have no value as plant food and are even of less value as a mulch than sand. Coal ashes are best used on very heavy clay soils to improve the physical condition by making them more porous; but often fail in that effect by making the clay into a sort of cement. They are used as a "filler" to increase the bulk of concentrated fertilizers but add nothing to the value of the mixture.

FARM NOTES.

There are two extremes in caring for the cow, negligence and over pampering. Avoid both.

How glad you are to have a nice lot of fresh milkers now. Checks are sure to be big this season of the year.

The tester and the milk scale mark the parting of the cow paths. They show which leads to prosperity and which to the poor house.

There is altogether too much decomposed cream sent to the creameries, especially to the central plants. Keep the cans, pails, and separator scrupulously clean with boiling water, brushes, and washing soda or powders. Cool the milk or cream as soon as drawn, and keep it cool. Deliver at least three times a week, if cream, and every day, if milk.

On the average about 23 1/2 lbs. of milk is required to make one pound of butter. On this point, however, great variation will be found.

Eusapia Palladino's Miracle May Become Common

(By Rev. F. L. Humphreys, S.J.D., in the New York Herald.)

I should like to say as a sort of preface that in writing of Eusapia Palladino, I have tried to write from the standpoint of an open, fair-minded observer, avoiding both the prejudice of the sceptical-materialist, and the credulity of the gullible spiritualist. I prepared to see something or nothing and with the intent to discover fraud, if fraud existed. I have written of the phenomena as I saw them, and as a student of psychics and an explorer in a, to me, unknown country.

The theories and explanations of the foreign savants and men of science concerning Eusapia are as hard for me to understand and believe as the theories of the spiritualists. The theory of a "fluidic arm" extended from her own person is as difficult for me to accept as the theory of spirits, and does not explain how several things can be done at the same time, as is frequently the case. Those interested can read any amount of literature which has been published on the subject and decide for themselves.

At the same time the reading public might well be cautioned against taking some newspaper reports too seriously. A daily paper that claims to be very careful about what it prints, failing to obtain a seance with Eusapia Palladino, promptly "faked" one made up half of pure imagination and half of a rehash of facts apparently taken from a recently published book.

Gather for Seance

The little company that gathered in the corridor outside the door of the room in which we were to have a seance with the wonderful little Italian woman, was quite heterogeneous in its make-up. There were two stalwart young college professors of the Charles Dana Gibson type, vigorous of frame, clear cut of feature, crisp and direct in conversation; a gentleman representing the Society of Psychic Research, an old gentleman of very decidedly spiritualistic leaning; his equally materialistic daughter, one other lady and myself.

After waiting a few moments the door was opened and we were invited to enter the room and examine its contents. The room was an ordinary room such as found in almost any office building, about twenty by fourteen feet. It had one small window on the side and two at the end facing the door. Between the small window in the side and the windows at the end there was built across the room a light, temporary partition of wood which did not quite reach the ceiling; at one end of it was a door leading back of the partition, through which one could enter and see that there was nothing on the other side.

The windows at this end were provided with a burglar alarm so that they could not be opened more than half an inch without ringing a bell. There was nothing back of this partition except the windows and a radiator used for heating the room. In the middle of this partition there was a built-in alcove about three feet deep and about eight feet wide.

Across the front of this alcove were draped two black curtains of some very light and sheer material. Within the alcove there was a very small table and a stool and some cheap musical instruments, such as an accordion, a music box, a tambourine and also a bell.

We were invited to examine these instruments and note their position in the alcove, which served as a cabinet. We were also asked to examine this alcove and the partition and to look for wires or anything else which might suggest trickery or fraud.

After this examination was over, during which one of the young professors told me that they had spent two hours looking for anything in the way of small wires or cords or any other mechanical device, we came back into the front part of the room and met Eusapia Palladino, who meanwhile had come in with two Italian women and an interpreter.

Plain Italian Woman

Eusapia is a plain little Italian woman decidedly below medium height and suggesting nothing of the spirit world. Her face, however, would arrest attention anywhere. It is a very strong face. Her eyes are keen and of tragic cast, and somehow continually reminded me of Edwin Booth. The spiritualistic gentleman whispered to me in awestruck tone "She has the countenance of one directed by a higher power."

Eusapia was very direct and matter of fact in her conversation, and smiled very pleasantly once or twice while speaking to the ladies present. Soon divesting herself of her wraps, she seated herself directly in front of the black curtains, so that her chair was at a distance of about a foot from the curtains. Then we were all invited to sit around the small table, which Eusapia drew before her. This table was a very ordinary light wooden affair, unpainted, built of white pine, apparently for use at the seance. Eusapia sat at the end of the table, and at her request on each side of her sat one of the young professors.

The rest of us gathered about the table, and took our seats just as we happened to be standing. I sat at the end of the table facing the medium. We were asked to join hands around the table, each laying our hands very lightly on the table and linking our little fingers together chain fashion, except the two professors, who were to hold, each of them, one of Eusapia's hands.

In holding her hands they were requested not to press the backs of her hands, because they were extremely hyperaesthetic during a seance, as were also the insteps of her feet. They were also warned to keep track of the position of her feet, by seeing that her right and left feet were placed upon the feet

of the person seated next to her. They were also requested to feel any movement from her knee down to her feet by placing their knees against hers on each side, according to relative positions.

The "circuit" having been made, we waited results. The room was still brilliantly lighted, there being no attempt to reduce the light in any way. Eusapia glanced from one to another with her quick, searching tragic eyes, apparently to see if we were in sympathy with her, and I may say here that we were carefully warned not to openly show any attitude of scepticism or suspicion, as it would tend to prevent phenomena. Almost immediately Eusapia began to show evidences of being under great strain by frequent sighings and by increased respiration, and one of the professors reported an increased pulse. Then the end of the table toward the medium began to make short, jerky movements from side to side. After each movement there would be a few seconds' rest, then it would begin to move again, each time with increasing force.

Finally the end of the table near Eusapia began to lift from the floor, and as it lifted, the young professors would report that they were not touching the table other than to feel it rise under their hands. They also reported "good control," which meant they were holding Eusapia's hands and feet and that she could in no wise lift the table herself. As the table began to rise from time to time a little higher Eusapia showed signs of greater strain and greater exhaustion, until finally, after the table had risen completely, that is to say with both ends well elevated in the air, and remained there for a period of a second or two, it fell, as it always did after such risings, violently to its place on the floor.

Shows Great Strain

Eusapia showed great exhaustion by her breath and groaning. Again and again the table rose in the air, each time a little higher, until finally, after, I should say, about twenty or twenty-five minutes of effort, the table rose in the air at least a foot and remained there without any visible means of support for two or three seconds, when it again fell violently to the floor.

The medium, recovering from her momentary exhaustion, suggested that I change places with the professor on her left, which was immediately done. She grasped my hand firmly and placed her left foot as firmly across mine. I could feel the movements of her leg to the knee, and several times during the subsequent levitations of the table she took my hand and placed it on her knee to show that there was absolutely no muscular effort as the table was again lifted several times from the floor and remained suspended in the air for a second or two. During these phenomena we were not only allowed, but urged to talk among ourselves, being informed that it assisted in the production of phenomena.

Finally the lights were turned down, still allowing one red electric bulb, which was enough to see dimly the faces and figures of those about us. We were warned "not to break the chain," but to place ourselves in sympathy with the medium and wait.

"Before long the left curtain began to reach out, as if blown by some silent breeze. It would blow out so as to touch the medium and those about her and then drop back. Sometimes it extended far enough to cover her hand and that of one of the professors. Then one of the sitters reported that he had been touched on the shoulder, though it was quite apparent that no one was near him. Others reported from time to time that they were touched, and in one instance one said he was grasped by an invisible hand. Then, while the curtain was blown out well toward the end of table, there came from it, and from over the left shoulder of Eusapia, what seemed to be a long black arm with a shapeless hand almost the size of a boxing glove. This appeared six times and disappeared. Then a small table or stool was thrown violently from behind the curtains.

No One in Cabinet

Some one was requested to go quickly behind the curtains and see if any one was there. The gentleman from the Society of Psychic Research very quickly stepped behind the curtains and reported that there was no one behind them and that everything seemed to be in its proper place except the small table, which had been thrown out into the room.

As he came out from behind the curtains into the room he reported that his hand had been grasped as by another hand. Resuming our places at the table after a moment a white arm came forth again from over the medium's left shoulder, if it could be called an arm, for it hardly had that appearance in the gloom, nor did it seem to end in a hand, but in an oval object about the size of a child's head, and it seemed to be luminous.

Toward the close of the seance Eusapia would take the hands of those seated next to her and hold them against the curtain where it bulged out, and they would report it solid, material, unyielding pressure. A gentleman seated near me said that at another seance at which he had been present one could feel the pressure of a hand or the form of a face. I am sorry that I, having changed my seat, so that I no longer sat near Eusapia, could not feel any of these phenomena. What I saw, however, was enough to be most astonishing, and I must confess to feeling quite uncanny as the phenomena and noises behind the curtains increased, as if things were being moved about in a very lively fashion.

As the seance progressed Eusapia seemed to go into a kind of trance—constantly groan-

ing and sighing and hic-coughing. At last she seemed to collapse utterly, and with a general crash from everything behind the curtains falling to the floor the seance was declared over. She seemed to be some time coming to herself and the Italian women gathered about her and gave her water and did what they could to make her comfortable.

The lights being fully turned up, some of us walked behind the curtains into the recess, or cabinet. The place looked as though it had been struck by a cyclone. Everything was in confusion strewn all about the floor. This was exhibited by the physis side of our little party with considerable pride, though I confess that it did not appeal to me after the astonishing things I had just seen. At the end of the seance I talked with one of the young professors, who did not seem to care to commit himself as to any possible explanation of the phenomena we had just witnessed. At the same time we could not doubt that these things were beyond explanation under ordinary physical laws as we have been taught to understand them. We neither of us felt that spirits had anything to do with the phenomena and were both disappointed that so much of the seance had been spoiled by the constant interruptions of the spiritual calling for spirits to manifest themselves and for table knockings and the like.

An Admiral Attends.

At the second seance we had a much more congenial party and the results plainly showed in the increased phenomena. There were no women and the gathering around the table was made up of men whose names are well known. On my right and next to Eusapia was an Admiral who has served his country with distinction. As at the previous seance, we began with levitations of the table. The table began to move almost at once and, not to dwell upon this matter, already made familiar, I can only say that finally we all moved our chairs well back from the table, taking our hands from it entirely and making a circle as large as our extended arms would allow, and the table arose from the floor about fourteen inches and remained in the air for four seconds before falling back to the floor.

Eusapia then curled her feet up under her on the chair to show that her feet were not near the table and making the circle still wider the same thing occurred. This was the most convincing proof that no trickery could be possibly used.

Then, taking our seats, the curtain began to blow out, as at the previous seance. Presently a tambourine rolled out from behind the curtains and other sounds seemed to show activity there. I noticed something on Eusapia's head, as I thought, but before I could see what it was a small music box half fell and half floated to the table, for that was what it turned out to be. I say half floated, for it came so slowly and softly as to seem to have lost the property of weight. I at once picked it up, for it landed exactly in front of me.

Then came from behind the table the sound of creaking wood and straining cords, and we were informed by one of the party that he had tied a table to the floor by cords through screw eyes screwed into the floor. This sound continued from time to time throughout the seance. But the power used was not sufficient to break either the table or the cords, though we found the cords stretched considerably at the end of the seance.

Now, from time to time different ones around the table would declare that they had been touched and grasped. Then one by one all left the table by turn and felt the curtains as they blew out, and the astonishment of some was very evident as they reported feeling active resistance to pressure on the curtain or the grasp of a hand, as the case might be. I confess that I felt some reluctance when my turn came. Placing my hand as high upon the curtain as possible, say seven feet, I felt most distinctly the gentle touch of four fingers upon the palm of my hand. It was a most human touch, and I almost pinched myself to ascertain if I was awake. Of course, you will understand that we constantly looked behind the curtain, and that at times it puffed out so far that those sitting near could see behind it.

Small Hand Appears.

Then there appeared over Eusapia's head a small hand and part of an arm. It was not at all like the rather shapeless appearance at the previous seance, but beautifully formed, and apparently flesh colored, but as these things flash out only for a second or a fraction of a second one has to watch constantly not to lose anything, and often only some of the party will see and report an appearance.

About this time, with a noise as if being dragged, a small stool came out from under the curtain and tried to climb on the table between the Admiral and Eusapia. The Admiral placed his hand upon its top, reported quite a pressure, as the stool would try to rise high enough to get up on top of the table. It was really amusing to watch this little green stool wobble out into view and try over and over again to climb up, only to fall back. Several times it was picked up and examined for cords or anything of the kind, and as soon as put down began again its efforts. I am sorry to say that it did not succeed, and we finally shoved it over in a corner, where it remained the rest of the evening.

The Admiral now reported that a greenish or bluish light had appeared at the opening of the curtain near his head, and a gentleman at the other end of the table said that a cheek had been caressingly placed against his. A great noise came from behind the curtains,

Eusapia said she was dying, and the seance was declared at an end.

Eusapia showed more complete exhaustion than at the previous seance, and was quite sick, and while her relatives were taking care of her most of us left, being unable to do anything to assist in the care of this marvelous little woman.

The third seance was the most astonishing, and bears out the claim that Eusapia's powers increase as the sittings are continued. The personnel of our party was only slightly changed by the addition of a stout man, who was quite sceptical and said that he had been for forty years looking for phenomena and finding only fraud. This was promptly interpreted to Eusapia, who immediately chose him for control on her left side, holding her left hand and foot.

Welcomes a Sceptic

The seance began with the usual levitations of the table, which I pass over as already sufficiently described, only pausing to note the half incredulous astonishment of the stout sceptic. The phenomena following were slower in coming than usual, and Eusapia complained that our stout friend was "hard." When they came, however, they first frightened him to no small degree and then converted him. The lights were not turned down quite as low as usual, allowing a very fair light to see with, and after the curtains had begun to puff out in the usual fashion phenomena followed each other with remarkable rapidity. First the tambourine came out over Eusapia's head and fell lightly upon the table. Then a black arm came out and tapped our sceptical friend lightly on the head and shoulder.

We then all united in asking that an impression be made in some wet clay which I had prepared and placed in three boxes behind the curtains. We could hear the usual sounds and movements behind the curtains, but could only guess at what was going on. Presently one of the boxes of clay was brought and dropped before me. It was quite heavy, but made little noise as it fell in front of me, as if it fell only an inch or two, if that much, or seemed rather to be placed roughly on the table. It bore no mark or impression on its surface.

The sceptical stout man reported repeatedly in an excited tone that he had been touched or grasped, as the case might be, but that he still held Eusapia's hand and foot. Intent as I was watching I could not but be amused at his mixture of delighted discovery and more than half frightened wonder and astonishment. Then a chair was brought out and placed before him on the table.

We asked that the mandolin be played behind the curtains. In a few seconds we began to hear it move, the strings occasionally sounding as it appeared to be slowly rolling about. Finally it seemed to get into a position where by turning from side to side it could rub the strings against some object and so make them sound. This continued for a minute or more. Then Eusapia called for the lights to be turned down lower, and only one red incandescent globe was left. Presently, in the gloom we could see moving lights of a greenish phosphorescent kind, like gigantic fireflies, all about Eusapia, and in some cases flying off and disappearing in the distance.

The mandolin suddenly made its appearance over the sceptic's head, playing as it came. He cried out that it had struck him lightly three times on the head, but that he still held Eusapia. He held his hands up either to protect himself or to catch hold of the mandolin. It immediately came over to our side of the table, quite visible in the air above our heads, and still playing, until it finally was placed on the table before me, where I could see it plainly, even in the diminished light, and hear the strings sound, though I could not see them vibrate.

This was one of the most convincing as well as most astonishing of the various phenomena I observed—the mandolin, lying directly in front of me and so plainly visible, making a sound as if some hand swept its strings, while I could see nothing but the instrument itself.

A number of other phenomena occurred, such as I have already described, and at the end of the seance there was the usual tumult behind the curtains and the usual effort to bring Eusapia out of the trance-like state into which she seemed to fall, and out of which she comes with such complete exhaustion.

Impressions on Clay

Going behind the curtains I found my other boxes of wet clay thrown on the floor. I observed with disappointment as I picked them up that only one had any kind of an impression on it, and that only a slight one. I had hoped to find the impression of a face such as the foreign savans secured. The one that was marked had the impression of the backs of three fingers, showing the fingers from the middle joints to the nails. The nails were very plainly discernible.

The curious thing which I noted was that the clay was so wet that when any one touched it some of it always came away on the fingers, leaving a rough impression. The impression I found was very smooth.

This I had purposely arranged, for I have had considerable experience in using clay in modelling, and I wanted to detect anybody tampering with the boxes. Clay dries quickly on the hands, leaving a white line around the nails which it is quite difficult to wash off and cannot possibly be quickly wiped off. I could not find, and hardly expected to find, any evidence of clay on Eusapia's hands, since she was held so well by the control.

From what I saw, I can only come to the conclusion that this abnormal woman has

some peculiar power through an unknown physical force—a power that we all ought to have and may yet develop in the future. I believe that this power is shown in such parlor tricks as the lifting of one person on the single finger tips of a few others, and a number of other similar performances.

These facts are none the less wonderful because they are purely material. On the contrary, I think that the interest is increased because of this extension of half known or application of entirely known physical forces and laws. And I look forward toward the future, when all this will not only be thoroughly understood, but where these forces will be controlled and used by every one.

After I had written the paragraph above I found the following account of similar phenomena in the New York Herald of November 25, 1909:

"Samuel Hirschenstein, of Newark, N. J., a junior in Columbia Law School, has been attracting attention lately by his so-called spirit seances on the campus. His first attempt was the outcome of a question on the genuineness of Eusapia Palladino, to which Hirschenstein replied favorably, and added that such powers were not confined to the professional spiritualists, for he, too, could produce some of the phenomena.

Shows Unusual Power

"Before a few students in the law school whom he arranged around an ordinary table with their hands upon it, Hirschenstein offered proof of his assertion. After a pause of a few moments the table started on the command of the medium to move about, two legs rising at a time, and these the legs near Hirschenstein. In all three of his seances this phenomenon was the one chiefly resorted to, although by way of variance the legs opposite to the youthful medium were made to rise from six to eight inches from the floor. "John" was even made to show his mathematical ability by causing the table, always at the command of Hirschenstein, to count the number of rings on the fingers of those present by striking the legs upon the floor. * * *

"Hirschenstein says he cannot explain his strange powers and that they are constantly developing. He says he intends to keep right at the law and has no thought of becoming a medium."

A still later account describes the same phenomena, but also speaks of "appearances of great nervous strain, face writhing, arms trembling," etc.

In reading the account of this seance of Mr. Hirschenstein you will notice how exactly his methods and the results obtained resembled those of Eusapia Palladino, except that his powers seemed to be less, inasmuch as according to the above story all four of the table legs were never lifted at once, but only two, or one side of the table at a time.

On reading this newspaper story one cannot but question how many there may be throughout this broad land of ours who may possess the same or still greater powers than either Hirschenstein or even Eusapia Palladino, unknowingly because undeveloped. The stories one reads from time to time in the daily newspapers and the accounts of the proceedings of the various research societies all seem to point to such a conclusion.

I remember some forty years ago a story that my grandmother told. It made a strong impression upon me at the time and I have often told it myself. She told the story as having happened in her girlhood days, and as she was eighty at that time it removes the incident at least a hundred years.

She said that when she was a girl of seventeen a young man cousin came to visit her whom she had never seen, but who had the reputation of being able to use the "black art." She asked him about it as they became more intimate, but he was very reticent about it, saying that their minister had told him that the power came from the devil, and that he should not use it or he would sell his soul to the evil one.

Teased Into Test

My grandmother said that she doubted him and teased him and made fun of him, hoping to make him show her some things, until one day when they were alone his patience seemed to give way, and he said, pointing to a Chippendale chair across the room from which he was seated:

"I can break the leg of that chair without leaving my seat."

My grandmother laughed at him and expressed her doubt, whereupon he, looking very hard at the chair, stretched forth his arm and the chair rose in the air and turning fell upon one of its legs and broke it off.

He then said, "Now I can put it on again," but she, being dreadfully frightened, ran to the chair, saying, "No, you won't," and took it up to the garret, where it remained for many years a constant reminder that her eyes had not deceived her. Conscience stricken at what she had done, she would never talk to him of the matter again during his visit. This story of my grandmother, which I am sorry to say, I sometimes doubted, so thoroughly coincides with the phenomena Eusapia produced that I am now not only willing to believe it but I wonder how many similar instances there are in the unwritten history of American psychics.

Everything from psychics to necromancy in the early days of this country was attributed to "black art." And as the foregoing story of my grandmother seems to have its explanation and double in the phenomena of Eusapia Palladino, so has a story in the life of my grandfather its double and explanation in

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The King and British Columbia's Big Red Apple

As British Columbia's Agent-General in London, Hon. J. H. Turner, exultantly wrote the Acting Minister of Agriculture only a few days ago, the very especial interest taken by His Majesty the King in British Columbia's fruit exhibit now completing its tour of the Old Country winter shows, almost as much as that fine exhibit itself, is "proving a grand advertisement for British Columbia."

The foremost newspapers of England and of Scotland afford abundance of proof, for scarcely one of these arriving during the past few weeks but has some eulogistic reference to the excellence of British Columbia's fruit—the attractions of this province as a fruit-growing section contributory to the Imperial market—the necessarily delightful and equable climate of a country producing such fruit treasures—and incidentally the modernity and superiority of classification and packing, a special compliment to the advance made in the trade methods of British Columbia orchardists.

What the old land thinks of British Columbia, in contrast with what unfortunately a very large number of Old Country papers and people think of Canada generally, as a land of perpetual winter, may be gauged by the extracts from leading journals which are herewith presented. They represent a single day's collection by one of the London Press Clipping Bureaux—a few stray notes only in the total of substantial British chorus of appreciation and compliment:

Canadian Gazette, London

The King, during his visit on Monday to the Smithfield Show, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, departed from his invariable custom of not inspecting the gallery, and made a special journey upstairs to see the British Columbia government's fruit display. He expressed great admiration of the exhibit, and asked numerous pertinent questions concerning it. He asked when the fruit was picked, and, when told that it had been gathered in the early autumn, and had travelled 6,000 miles, and had already been exhibited at other places in Great Britain showed keen appreciation of the admirable way in which it had been packed. The King was much interested when told that British Columbia fruit had captured thirteen first and one second awards at the Great Spokane (Washington) Apple Show, last year, and was gratified to hear of the great success met with at exhibitions in Canada and Great Britain. He asked how British Columbia fruit was appreciated in this country, and when told that it brought the very highest prices, expressed himself as greatly pleased that British Columbia was such a good fruit-producing country, as evidenced by the magnificent display of apples which he saw before him. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept some cases of British Columbia fruit.

Eastern Daily Press, London.

The King's visit lasted about one hour. His Majesty, departing from his usual practice, walked up the stairs of the gallery, which contains a fine display of implements, vegetables and fruit. His main object was to inspect the British Columbia stall, in which there was a magnificent assortment of the products of that colony's rich soil, the blushing rosy apples being a special feature. The King much admired the exhibits, and then passed on to the seed stairs.

Evening Standard, London.

One of the most interesting of the stands in the main gallery is the display of fruit grown in British Columbia, and exhibited by the Agent-General for the Colony. It was specially to view this exhibit that the King ascended to the gallery during his visit on Monday. The excellence and variety of the apples shown bear testimony to the suitability of British Columbia for the fruit growing industry.

The Citizen, London.

His Majesty the King, when at the Cattle Show, on Monday, specially extended his usual tour to visit in the galleries the exhibition of British Columbian apples, shown under the auspices of the Government of British Columbia. His Majesty showed great interest in the exhibit, and spent some time in questioning the gratified exhibitor. It is a pity that His Majesty did not have an opportunity of visiting the magnificent display of apples at the Royal Agricultural Show last week, when he would have had the opportunity of fully appreciating the magnificent fruit that is grown in this Colony.

Financial News, London.

On his visit, yesterday, to Islington, His Majesty the King departed from his invariable custom of not inspecting the gallery, and made a special journey upstairs to see the British Columbia fruit display. He expressed great admiration of the exhibit, and asked numerous pertinent questions concerning it. He asked when the fruit was picked, and, when told it had been gathered in the early autumn and had travelled six thousand miles, and had already been exhibited at other places in Great Britain, showed keen appreciation of the admirable way in which it had been packed. The King was much interested when told that British Columbia fruit had captured thirteen first and one second award at the great Spokane (Washington) Apple Show last year, and was gratified to hear of the great success met with at exhibitions in Canada and Great Britain. He asked how British Columbia fruit was appreciated in this country, and when told that it brought the very highest prices, expressed himself as greatly pleased that British Columbia was such a good fruit-producing country, as evidenced by the magnificent display of apples which he

saw before him. His Majesty was pleased to accept some cases of British Columbia fruit.

Liverpool Courier.

The King was then conducted through the show, the visit lasting about an hour. His Majesty departing from his usual practice, walked up the stairs of the gallery, which contains a fine display of implements, vegetables and fruit. His main object was to inspect the British Columbia stall, in which there was a magnificent assortment of the products of that colony's rich soil, the blushing, rosy apples being a special feature. The King much admired the exhibits, then passed on to the seed stalls.

The Daily News, London.

These notable exhibits having been examined, with many remarks passed by the King, showing his singular technical knowledge of the art of cattle breeding His Majesty paid a visit to the pig section in Gilbey Hall, and went the rounds of the sheep pens; then expressed a special wish to see the stall arranged by the Government of British Columbia. Another departure from the ordinary practice was thus made, for the stall is in the balcony, which the King has never before visited at a Smithfield Show. There can be little doubt that His Majesty was prompted to the innovation by a desire to see the fruit which had been so greatly admired by Princess Louise at the Horticultural Hall a few days earlier. Fifteen varieties of apples were on view, and when the King learnt that the perfect and delicately colored fruit had travelled 6,000 miles in the cases in which it was shown, he expressed the greatest surprise and interest.

Daily Graphic.

Judging for the cattle championships was in progress when the King arrived, and His Majesty spent some little time in watching this, but was unable to wait for the result to be announced. In a complete tour of the show which he afterwards made, the King had pointed out to him his own winning exhibits, and also those of the Prince of Wales. After seeing the livestock, His Majesty paid the exhibitors of seeds and implements in the gallery the unusual compliment of an extended visit. Special interest was shown by the King in a fine collection of agricultural produce from British Columbia, shown by the Agent-General for that Colony. His Majesty asked numerous questions about the exhibit and expressed his appreciation of the way in which the fruit had been packed. The fruit had travelled 6,000 miles, and had already been exhibited at other places in Great Britain. The King has been graciously pleased to accept some cases of British Columbia fruit.

Standard, London.

One of the most interesting of the stands in the main gallery is the display of fruit grown in British Columbia, and exhibited by the Agent-General for that Colony. It was specially to view this exhibit that the King ascended to the gallery during his visit on Monday. The excellence and variety of the apples shown bear testimony to the suitability of British Columbia for the fruit growing industry.

The Citizen.

His Majesty the King when at the Cattle Show, on Monday, specially extended his usual tour to visit in the galleries the exhibition of British Columbian apples, shown under the auspices of the Government of British Columbia. His Majesty showed great interest in the exhibit, and spent some time in questioning the gratified exhibitor. It is a pity that His Majesty did not have an opportunity of visiting the magnificent display of British Columbia apples at the Royal Horticultural Show last week, when he would have had an opportunity of fully appreciating the magnificent fruit that is grown in this Colony.

Newcastle Journal.

The presence of the King at the opening of the Smithfield Show, in the Agricultural Hall, London, yesterday, emphasized the importance of this great annual fixture. His Majesty, who came to the city from Sandringham, visited the show between two and three o'clock, and made an unusually long stay. Contrary to his invariable custom, the King on this occasion ascended the gallery for the purpose of inspecting the splendid display of fruit by the British Columbia Government. The particulars of its gathering and packing in the early autumn were explained, and the King expressed great interest in the development of this remarkable industry.

Canada, London.

On his visit on Monday to the Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, the King visited the gallery specially to see the British Columbia Government's fruit display. His Majesty expressed great admiration of the exhibit, and asked numerous questions concerning it. When told that the fruit had been gathered in the early autumn, had travelled 6,000 miles, and had already been exhibited at other places in Great Britain, he showed keen appreciation of the admirable way in which it had been packed. The King was also much interested when told that British Columbia fruit had captured thirteen firsts and one second at the Spokane (Washington) Apple Show last year, and was gratified to hear of the great success met with at exhibitions in Canada and Great Britain. He asked how British Columbia fruit was appreciated in the Old Country, and when told that it brought the very highest prices, expressed himself as greatly pleased that British Columbia was such a good fruit producing country, as evidenced by the magnificent display

of apples which he saw before him. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept some cases of British Columbia fruit.

Eastern Daily Press, London.

Visitors to the Show should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia Government. These specimens afford a striking object lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country, and will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the Seas.

Manchester Guardian.

An important and interesting feature of the Royal Botanical Society's chrysanthemum show, which will open on Thursday at the White City, Old Trafford, will be a collection of fruit grown in British Columbia, and kindly sent down to Manchester for exhibition by the Agent-General for British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner. The quality of this fruit both in appearance and in flavor is far superior to anything grown in the British Isles, and the fruit, which will be on exhibition, is a specimen of what is purchased in the open market in British Columbia. The object of the British Columbia government in making this present is to illustrate to the British public the natural produce of the soil and the climate of British Columbia.

Manchester Courier

The government of British Columbia have also some notable exhibits in the shape of numerous cases of apples in about a score of varieties, and what is remarkable about them is that they have the appearance of being newly plucked from the tree, notwithstanding that they have traveled about six thousand miles by rail and steamer.

Blackburn Weekly Telegraph

Visitors to the Blackburn and District Horticultural Society's Show in the Town Hall today will be interested in the apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruitgrowing country.

Scotsman

Visitors to the Scottish and Hawick Horticultural Society's Shows should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruitgrowing country, and will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.

Aberdeen Free Press

The British Columbia government has a fruit exhibit which consists of 17 varieties of eating apples grown in various parts of the province, principally on irrigated land in the large valleys of the interior. Among the varieties shown are northern spys Spitzenberg grimes, golden pippins, Cox's orange pippin, Jonathan's Newtown pippins, St. Lawrence, golden russets, Salome, King's Blenheims. The fruit is shown as packed in commercial packages after traveling 6,000 miles by rail and steamer. The object of the display is not to open up markets for British Columbia fruit in this country, but to give an object-lesson of what the province can grow, and attract a good class of British settler to a country which has a most delightful and healthy climate.

Manchester Courier

The Government of British Columbia have also some notable exhibits in the shape of numerous cases of apples in about a score of varieties, and what is remarkable about them is that they have the appearance of being newly plucked from the tree, notwithstanding that they have travelled about six thousand miles by rail and steamer.

Blackburn Weekly Telegraph

Visitors to the Blackburn and District Horticultural Society's Show in the Town Hall today will be interested in the apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit-growing country.

Aberdeen Evening Express

Among the special exhibits at the show, visitors should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claim to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country, and will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.

Standard of Empire

A very interesting exhibition of British Columbia bottled fruits and fruits grown Overseas, held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, has been opened at the society's hall in Vincent square by the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Victoria, and the West Indies are all excellently represented. One of the most interesting exhibits in the display made by the New Zealand government was a quantity of apples which have been kept in cold storage for twelve months. The first consignment of apples from Manitoba was among the exhibits, and a noteworthy feature was an excellent display of crystallized fruit, the first prepared in the United Kingdom. Visitors to the exhibition will also be interested in the apple exhibit of the British Columbia government.

Daily Mirror, London

A remarkable display of apples contributed

by the British Columbia government was an interesting feature of the Horticultural Society's annual show, which was opened yesterday by the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) at Westminster. The colony's exhibit comprised nearly 500 boxes of apples, each containing 40 pounds. Some of the apples weighed as much as 1 1/4 pounds. The exhibit was awarded a gold medal.

Aberdeen Daily Mail

Among the special exhibits at the show, visitors should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country, and will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.

Daily Graphic

Visitors to the Royal Horticultural Society Exhibition of colonial grown fruit will be interested by the apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. The specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country.

Evening Standard and St. James Gazette

Visitors to the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition of colonial grown fruit will be interested in the apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. The specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit-growing country.

Manchester Courier

The Royal Horticultural Society's annual exhibition of colonial fruit and vegetables and home-bottled fruit, opened in London by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, includes fruits from New Zealand, which have been kept in cold storage for twelve months. They appeared to be as sound as when they were packed. Another interesting feature of the exhibition was a quantity of crystallized fruit, the first made in this country.

Fruit-Grower, London

Fruit-Grower readers are well acquainted with our views on the merits of the fruit which we receive in this country from British Columbia. The bulk of apples received are as near perfection as this fruit can be grown, and the B. C. exhibit at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition of colonial grown fruit, which was opened by H. R. H. Princess Louise yesterday, and which remains open until Saturday, will be worth every fruit-grower's and fruiterer's inspection. Some fine consignments of fruit from British Empire fruit centres will be in show, and the exhibition will prove interesting and instructive if only for the opportunity of comparing the various fruits from these various centres.

The Gardeners' Magazine

The great feature of the exhibition was the superb displays made by growers in British Columbia. The Agent-General for the Columbian government was responsible for a wonderful array of grand fruit, tastefully set up and comprising beautiful examples of such apples as Newtown Pippin, King of Tompkins County, Gravenstein, Spitzenberg, Cox's Orange Pippin, Emperor Alexander, Winter Banana (very large and showy), Rome Beauty, Blue Pearmain—a very effective apple—Northern Spy, Baldwin, Russet, and Wagner. Individual Columbian growers filled the whole of the top end of the hall with what, even for them, was an unusually fine display. We made special notice of Spitzenberg apples from Mrs. J. Smith, of Spencer Bridge; Peasgood's Non-such, from Mr. Lawes, of Enderby; Winter Banana apple, superb Russets, and Newtown Pippins, from the Okanagan Fruit Union; Rome Beauty and Russet apples from Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna; splendid Ribston Pippins, Blenheim Orange, and Gravenstein, from the Kootenay district; Winter Banana of immense size from Mr. Cooney, of Kamloops; Northern Spy from Mr. Webster, of Summerland; King of Tompkins County, from the Salmon Arm Farmers Exchange; and equally fine fruits of this variety from Salt Spring Island. In every case the exhibitors showed splendid fruits, all grown on standard trees, and shown as packed in the original cases after traveling 6,000 miles by rail and steamer.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle

At the Royal Horticultural Society's hall, Westminster, today, an interesting show of fruit from British colonial possessions, together with a display of bottled home fruit, was opened by the Duchess of Argyll. The productions of many Dominions were well represented, and for the first time apples from Manitoba were on view in this country. Never previously has there been seen such a large show of bottled fruits, and the value of the display was increased by the introduction of all the best known types of sterilizers and bottles. A new English industry was also represented by many very fine examples. Hitherto the French have had the monopoly of the crystallization of fruits, but some English firms have now taken up the industry, and their exhibits were declared to be an improvement on the French method, especially in the better retention of the natural flavor of the fruit.

Yarmouth Independent

Visitors to the Norfolk and Norwich Christmas show should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia government. These specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country, and will doubtless attract the at-

tention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.

Canada, London

There were two or three points to be noticed in the exhibition of colonial apples at the Horticultural Society's hall last week. In the first place there was an unusually large exhibit from British Columbia, which won for the fifth time in succession the gold medal for its apples. Secondly, New Brunswick exhibited for the first time. Thirdly, neither Ontario nor Nova Scotia exhibited. The window of the Ontario government office in the Strand is so artistically and attractively arranged, that it seems a pity the province did not send over for the exhibition a consignment of apples such as are set forth in the window so daintily. Nova Scotia again is making a brave show in the window of the Canadian Emigration Office, an ought to have been represented at the exhibition. The two provinces that did exhibit, did so with very different objects. New Brunswick has hitherto sent her apples to Nova Scotia, whence they were exported as Nova Scotian; but she now desires to create a market for her produce under her own name. British Columbia is not in search of a market in Great Britain, but is merely desirous of showing what she can do in the way of fruit growing with the idea of attracting settlers. The province has already a fine market in the Prairie Provinces, and can sell as much as she grows. On another page we print an interview with Mr. W. E. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province, who is in charge of the B. C. exhibit. What he has to say about the extraordinary care taken by the government with regard to the inspection of fruit lands will astonish British readers. The effect of this care is seen when the Deputy Minister says that a maggot is never found in a British Columbia apple.

Weekly Budget, London

A remarkable display of apples has been contributed by the British Columbia government to the Horticultural Society's annual show. The colony's exhibit comprised nearly 500 boxes of apples, each containing 40 pounds. Some of the apples weighed as much as 1 1/4 pounds. Pears imported from Russia are the latest novelty at Covent Garden. Some of them weigh as much as 2 pounds each, and they are selling at 1s. each.

Eastern Morning News

The possibilities of fruit growing in Canada are brought prominently before us in the annual exhibition of colonial fruit held last week by the Royal Horticultural Society at Westminster. The British Columbia exhibit of fruit, especially of apples and pears, was again a revelation of symmetry of shape, beauty of color, and clean, healthy growth. The province has been awarded the society's gold medal. Among the new comers was New Brunswick, making a most creditable display of a great variety of apples, which says much for the capacities of this province for fruit growing, in respect of which very little has been heard hitherto. The Silver-gilt Knightian Medal was awarded for the collective exhibit and the Silver Banksian Medal to three individual exhibitors, Nova Scotia and Ontario, hitherto the chief exporters of Canadian fruit to this country, were unrepresented on this occasion, and their absence is much to be regretted. We understand that these provinces are directing their attention exclusively this year to exhibiting fruit at the chief provincial centres, thus bringing their special attractions in this respect before a wide public.

"The Reporter."

An attractive feature of the exhibition was a splendid exhibit of colonial produce, sent by the agent-general for British Columbia, which was staged in the hall under the charge of Mr. Bickmore. The exhibit consisted chiefly of a large display of British Columbian apples, luscious fruit, which having been grown on standard trees in the open, were shown in the original boxes in perfect condition, after having travelled over 6,000 miles by rail and steamer. The apples were as pleasing to the eye as to the palate and more than usual interest was evinced in the exhibit, and in the interesting story of the fruit industry of British Columbia which Mr. Bickmore courteously narrated to the visitors. A gold medal was awarded the exhibit by the committee.

"Hampshire Advertiser."

Another attractive feature was an interesting apple exhibit by the British Columbia government. The fruit was of magnificent color, and attracted general attention, while the flavor was excellent. These specimens offered a striking object lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit growing country. An exhibition of animated pictures was shown during the afternoon in the side hall, describing the scenery and industries of British Columbia.

"Edinburgh Evening Despatch."

Many have been the exhibitions of fruit in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, but none, it is safe to say, could rival to any appreciable extent the stall at present being shown by the government of British Columbia, under the charge of Mr. Scott, the deputy minister for agriculture. The purpose of this new step is to give a concrete illustration of what really can be accomplished in the West. It will be seen at a glance that the climate and soil are undoubtedly favorable for fruit-growing, as the productions are of a tremendous size and weight, and in the pink of condition. They have not been tampered with in any way for exhibition purposes, but appear just as when picked from the standard trees. Apples are the outstanding feature, and the three species

deserving special observation are "Grimes Golden," "Spitzberger," and "King of Tonkin's County." It may be interesting to notice that by pictures the timber, mining, fisheries, fruit-growing, and agricultural industries are being shown in the Gould Hall, free admission tickets for which can be had at the stall.

"Kinematograph Weekly."

The kinematograph will be largely in evidence at the forthcoming exhibition of colonial grown fruits and vegetables by the Royal Horticultural Society. The Princess Louise will open the exhibition at Vincent Square, Westminster, on December 1, and the resources of New Zealand, Victoria, Canada, South Africa, and British Columbia, will be graphically reproduced on the screen by the kinematograph.

"Kettering Guardian."

There were tastefully displayed collections of fruit, notably on this occasion an extensive stand of British Columbia apples, in charge of Mr. J. A. Turner, from the office of the agent general for British Columbia, of Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London. Specimens shown were of such excellent variety, size and color as to give spectators an admirable idea of the fruit growing capacity of a British dependency. Opportunity was taken of the visit by the representative to afford the fullest information to inquiries, and handbooks full of useful and instructive matter were distributed. The general arrangement of the show was in every way satisfactory, thanks to the plans taken in the location of the exhibits in most advantageous places by the stewards, who, together with the members of the committee, worked ungrudgingly early and late to make the show a success, both from the exhibitors' and spectators' point of view.

After the judging a luncheon was served for the officials in the upstairs room. Mr. G. Lawrence, J. P., C. C., presided. The loyal toast having been cordially received, Mr. J. A. Turner, representing the agent general of British Columbia, had much pleasure in proposing "Success to Wellingborough Chrysanthemum Society." He thanked the chairman for his kind allusion to the efforts of the British Columbia government to bring the claims of that country before the English people. It was a country rich in natural resources, and the settlers in the far west of Canada were of the best class, English predominating. So far as he was able to judge they certainly had a very nice show of chrysanthemums. Their society from the managerial standpoint appeared to be in a very fortunate condition, and he hoped everything they took in hand would continue to flourish for a great number of years. (Applause.) Mr. A. Underwood, secretary, responding, thanked Mr. Turner for his kind words. They were anxious to have the support of the public, and if they were well patronized he had no doubt they would be better off financially next year.

"Midland Counties Herald."

The colonies are very much to the front at the various shows, and the produce displayed indicates the great resources and possibilities of His Majesty's dominions "across the seas." The government of British Columbia is to be congratulated on their splendid display of fruit grown in that favored colony, and this stand, as at Bingley Hall, attracts considerable attention.

"The Argus."

An addition to the show was a splendid collection of British Columbia apples, exhibited by the British Columbia government, who had also arranged for cinematograph exhibitions of fruit growing, etc., in British Columbia. Samples of these fine fruits were a great attraction to the visitors, there being both culinary and dessert apples which were grown in the open and on standard trees, and which, notwithstanding the 6,000 miles covered in transit, were in perfect condition. The exhibition was under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Turner, secretary to the agent-general, of Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, who had also arranged for the cinematograph exhibition in the assembly-room, which gave some idea of the possibilities of the country and the various industries of British Columbia. Previous to this exhibition at Wellingborough the produce had been on show at the Crystal Palace, Bristol, and Chester.

"Leeds Mercury."

The interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia government also affords a striking object lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit-growing country. The splendid specimens will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.

"Canadian Gazette," London.

The display of British Columbia fruit was undoubtedly the chief feature of the annual colonial exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Society last week, held in the society's hall, Westminster, Ontario and Nova Scotia were not represented on this occasion, probably owing to the fact that these provinces are very active in the country districts at present. New Brunswick had a display for the first time; the exhibit was a creditable one, and augurs well for future successes. British Columbia was awarded the society's gold medal, and New Brunswick the silver gilt Knightian. Individual awards were made as follows:

"Market Growers' Gazette," London.

The Royal Horticultural Society did well to combine the above in one exhibition, for the result was an attractive display which was as varied as it was informative. Indeed, the display at the opening of the show on Wednesday last tinged visitors to the Vincent Square Hall were evidently surprised at its interesting character, and expressed their appreciation in most gratifying language. Taking the Colonial fruit first, the wonderful display of apples from the British Columbia government was undoubtedly the feature of the occasion, but the exhibits from other sources were also highly meritorious, among the more important being the fruits and preserves from the Permanent Exhibition Committee of Trinidad, the

collection of fruit and vegetables from the West Indian Produce Association, the apples from the Province of New Brunswick, and the collections of fruits and vegetables from the Jamaica Agency and the Permanent Exhibition Committee of Dominica. All these received awards. Home exhibitors in this section included the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores and Mr. B. Shearn (Tottenham Court Road). The former were awarded a silver Banksian medal, and the latter two silver-gilt Knightian medals.

Mr. William Potpart, of Twickenham, carried off the leading honors in the bottled fruit section, this exhibitor securing a gold medal for home-bottled British-grown fruits in pure water, and also in syrup; being first in both open classes, and also scoring in Class 15 for preserving appliances, bottles, etc. His bottled fruit was, we should judge, as near perfection as it is possible to attain. There were as many as four hundred bottles of various descriptions, the list of fruits so put up being unusually comprehensive: plums, damsons, greenages, currants, cherries, raspberries and mulberries were all included in a display for which no praise would be too extreme. The amateur exhibitors also made a good show, some of the entries being very meritorious, notably those from Mrs. V. Banks, Miss E. G. Cook and Mrs. E. Beckett. The Swanley Horticultural college secured a silver Knightian medal for fruit jellies and fruit cheese in clear glass jars and bottles.

We were glad to see two nice exhibits of home-grown apples from the noted firms of James Veitch and Sons and George Bunyard and company. In each case the silver-gilt Hogg medal awarded was well deserved.

Vanity Fair

A number of people have written us with reference to our article on British Columbia in last week's issue, and fruit-farming there seems to be awakening a good deal of interest in our readers.

In reply to numerous requests, we have obtained the following particulars of fruit shows, where actual specimens of British Columbia fruits will be on view, and there are, no doubt, many readers who will be interested to see actually how far the claims of the British Columbia fruit-farmers are justified by the facts.

Oct. 27 and 28—Herefordshire Fruit, Root, Grain and Chrysanthemum Society, Shire Hall, Hereford.

Nov. 3 and 4—Cardiff Chrysanthemum Society, Park Hill, Cardiff.

Nov. 3 and 4—Liverpool Horticultural Association, St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

Nov. 3 and 4—Bristol Chrysanthemum Society, Drill Hall, Bristol.

Nov. 3 and 4—Bath Gardeners' Debating Society, Assembly Rooms, Bath.

Nov. 3, 4 and 5—National Chrysanthemum Society, the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

Nov. 9 and 10—Ulster Horticultural Society, St. George's Covered Market, Belfast.

Nov. 12 and 13—Sheffield Chrysanthemum Society, Corn Exchange, Sheffield.

Nov. 12 and 13—Wellingborough Chrysanthemum Society, Exchange Hall, Wellingborough.

Nov. 17 and 18—Chester Paxton Society, Town Hall, Chester.

Nov. 18, 19 and 20—Norfolk and Norwich Christmas Show Association, Agricultural Hall, Norwich.

Nov. 19 and 20—Bolton Horticultural and Chrysanthemum Society, Albert Hall, Bolton.

Nov. 19 and 20—Leeds Paxton Society, Albert Hall, Leeds.

Nov. 19 and 20—Aberdeen Chrysanthemum Society, Music Hall, Aberdeen.

Nov. 26 and 27—Hawick Horticultural Society, The Exchange Halls, Hawick.

Nov. 27, 29 and 30 and Dec. 1 and 2—Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society, Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

Dec. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S. W.

Dec. 1 and 2—Redhill Agricultural Society, Station Approach, Redhill.

Dec. 7, 8 and 9—Leeds Smithfield Show, Victoria Cattle Market, Leeds.

Dec. 6 to 10—Smithfield Club, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.

Dec. 8, 9 and 10—Royal Dublin Society, Balls Bridge, Dublin.

Dec. 13 and 14—Ashford Cattle Show, Cattle Market, Ashford.

Dec. 14, 15 and 16—Yorkshire Society for the Christmas Exhibition of Stock, etc., Cattle Market, York.

Daily Telegraph, London

Many items of interest were to be seen, but by common consent of judges and visitors alike the splendid assortment of apples put up by the government of British Columbia, and a perfect display of the home-bottled fruits of Mr. William Potpart, of Twickenham, were quite the feature of the show. There were some 650 cases of British Columbian apples, which included such excellent varieties as Spitzenburg, Grimes Golden Pippin, Winter Banana, Newtown Pippin, and many others. The whole presented a very fine appearance, being artistically staged, and a gold medal was awarded by the judges to the government of British Columbia.

Notts Daily Guardian

The president said that was the thirteenth exhibition of colonial fruit they had had, and in quality and numbers it was largely superior to anything they had had before. He would like to say how grateful they were to Lord Strathcona, who had done great work in developing the resources of Canada. The Colonies represented at the exhibition were the West Indies, British Columbia, New Brunswick (for the first time), New Zealand, Victoria and South Africa. Manitoba had also sent fruits, but owing to inexperience in packing it had not arrived in the best of condition. The West Indian

Answered

(A reply to untruthful letters published in some English papers that "we do not want Britishers in Canada.")

You say we don't want Britishers in our land of far B. C.;

But I tell you fellows that's a lie, which I preface with a D—

There's plenty here for one and all, both fuel, work and food;

The only one we do not want is the man that is no good.

He may not be a poor man, or one that's steeped in crime;

In fact, he may rank with the peers, perhaps with monarchs dine.

But the spirit of the knocker, if it is in his blood,

Makes him rank out here with us, as a man that is no good.

There are mighty forests out here, of maple and of pine,

And metals of all descriptions to be taken from our mines.

So come, all worthy miners and hewers of the wood,

But do not bring with you as pal the man that is no good.

There are railways coming into us from every distant shore—

The C. P. R., the C. N. R., Grand Trunk and many more;

So every honest laborer who'll take things at the flood,

Come out to us, and leave at home the man that is no good.

There is room for all young women, who have sense to turn their hand

To anything they're able, and to realize this land

Is not the same as England. They may simply come in broods.

We only ask they leave at home the ones that are no good.

There is room for first-class dressmakers, and sewing girls galore;

Domestics (good) earn every month quite five pounds—sometimes more;

And many ranchers gladly would get wives, if they could—

But I tell you, girls, they only want those who are really good.

Our waters here are teeming with fish of silver sheen,

From whales and first-class salmon, to herrings and sardines.

For poultry, pig, or apple raising there are acres, lots or roods;

And muscle, brain, and a little cash will make things turn out good.

And all ye men with money, who are anxious to invest,

And swell a moderate capital, with heart and mind at rest,

Can put out every cent at once, and still enjoy your food,

And feel, at six or eight per cent., your money's sure and good.

And now, a Happy New Year! I think I've said enough

To show what's said by silly goats and knockers is a bluff.

If they again come to our land, there'll rise from plain and wood

The shades of our old pioneers, who'll up and kick them good.

—A. M., Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Colonies were not so well represented as they would have been, owing to recent serious storm and climatic disturbances which had taken place there. He hoped these exhibitions would be of advantage to the colonies by promoting friendly rivalry between them. The standard of quality of the fruits which were sent in grew higher year by year.

The Times, London

The show is a demonstration of the fruit resources of the empire, and of the opportunities that exist in the colonies for the extension of fruit growing to supply the home markets. A large collection of apples comes from British Columbia, where the government has co-operated with a number of growers for the purposes of the exhibit. There are also apples from New Brunswick. From the West Indies, represented by the West Indian Produce Association, the Permanent Exhibition Committees of Trinidad, Dominica, and Montserrat, the Jamaica agency, and a number of private growers have come limes, oranges, bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar, nuts, spices, and other products. The West Indian Colonies represented are Trinidad, Dominica, and Montserrat. South African preserves are shown by Messrs. Westmacott, of Leadenhall Street, and Mr. Van de Bosch, Harrismith, Orange River Colony. The season for fresh fruits from Australia is still some months ahead, but Victoria is represented by preserved fruits and compressed vegetables. Some excellent currants from this colony promise to supplement considerably our supply of this indispensable Christmas fruit. The principal awards announced yesterday include gold medals to the government of British Columbia, the Permanent Exhibition Committee of Trinidad, and the West Indian Produce Association; and silver-gilt medals to the province of New Brunswick, the Permanent Exhibition Committee of Dominica, the Jamaica Agency, the Okanagan Fruit Union, B.C., and to Mr. B. Shearn, Tottenham Court Road, for nuts.

Daily Chronicle, London

The sight of the apples from one British Colony alone—so large, so red, so sweet, that even the greediest boy would despair of getting outside of more than one of them—should be enough to convert endless lads into enthusiastic fruit farmers, while the tropical products of the West Indies would cease to be mere names to the children who had seen at Westminster limes and grape fruit, oranges and bananas, peppers and chilies. Particularly striking was the exhibit from British Columbia which received a gold medal. It occupied the whole of one end of the hall, and comprised nearly 500 boxes of apples, each containing about 40 pounds. The New Zealand exhibit was more varied, and set forth in miniature the rural industries of the country. It included a display of apples gathered in March, and kept in cold storage since May.

COLONIAL FRUIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN

How Colonial Fruit Shows Were Started in England—The Excellence of the Fruit—The Royal Horticultural Society's Activity.

Shows of Colonial-grown fruit have now become fairly well established in Great Britain. They originated in 1903, when British Columbia applied to the Royal Horticultural Society for permission to exhibit fruit grown in that province at the society's show at Chiswick. This was granted, but through a misunderstanding on the part of the Agricultural Department at Victoria, the fruit that was sent over was preserved in glass. It was, however, of so good an appearance that it elicited much praise from the judges and the visitors to the show and was awarded a silver medal.

The following year a small lot of fruit was sent over, principally apples, some pears and a few plums. These were packed in the usual way, and all were of exceedingly fine quality and splendid growth. This lot was exhibited at a show of the Royal Horticultural Society, at Vincent Square, Westminster. The brilliant coloring and clean appearance of the fruit greatly attracted the hundreds of visitors to the show, and at the same astonished many, as British Columbia then was very little known to the British public. At that time there was generally a hazy notion that it was a country somewhere far up on the north-west of the American continent, made up principally of great ranges of rocky mountains, or covered with dense impenetrable forests, with an inclement climate, great snow drifts prevailing, or on the other hand, that it was deluged with rain. As to its being an agricultural or still less fruit growing country, such an idea would have been generally considered highly absurd. However, to educate the people of England on this point was exactly why the fruit was sent over.

British Columbia wished to instruct the public here, as it was well known to the people of that province that in this overcrowded country there were thousands considering the desirability of emigrating, and undecided where to go to; but this demonstration of the capabilities of that province and the information given that it was in want of inhabitants, that it possessed nearly every other good thing but had not enough people to develop the resources of the country, at once turned the attention of British people to that beautiful province.

The excellence of the British Columbia fruit at this second show, won for it the highest award—the gold medal—and the Royal Horticultural Society decided for the future to hold regular Colonial fruit shows at seasons to suit the various colonies, the autumn show being arranged specially for the provinces of Canada.

These shows have been held regularly every year since, and this year one will be at the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, from December 1 to 4.

Though at first British Columbia was the only province to take part in these shows, it is gratifying that subsequently Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario all joined, and have demonstrated by the excellent exhibits they have made, what a wonderful country for fruit Canada is.

Each year from 1893 on, British Columbia has won gold medals for the government exhibits, and gold, silver, and bronze medals for the individual exhibits of fruit.

The success of these shows in the direction of turning the attention of suitable settlers to British Columbia has been most satisfactory. That province, so little known to the people of the old land before 1901, is now talked of and becoming well known to the inhabitants of all the cities and towns, and also the villages of Great Britain, and many people have gone out and settled there. Agriculture generally, and particularly dairying and fruit growing are very profitable industries.

British Columbia is especially a suitable country for the British farmer with some capital who finds times hard here. Out there he would have a fine and very healthy climate, beautiful scenery, perfect safety for life and property—in fact, another Britain, with improvements. There is always a good market for its crops. Fruit at the present time is principally sold in the provinces lying to the eastward, viz., Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, those great wheat-producing countries where no fruit is produced, but where the people are great fruit eaters.

The population of these provinces is increasing by 100,000 or more yearly, consequently the demand for fruit grows faster than the supply. It is owing to this market so near at hand that British Columbia has made no serious attempt to supply the British market yet, though a certain quantity of very high grade fruit is sent over, and there are many inquiries from the purveyors of superior quality fruit for British Columbia apples especially.

A considerable quantity of apples is shipped from the province to Australia, the season there being the reverse of that of British Columbia, so that when British Columbia apples are out, Australia ships apples to British Columbia.

The growth of the fruit industry in British Columbia is remarkable. Twenty years ago, the people even of that province never dreamt of their country becoming an exporter of fruit. Nine years ago there was under two thousand acres of orchard, while now there are over one thousand acres, and last year some four thousand tons of fruit was exported.

It is considered that a good intelligent worker can, from ten acres of fruit land, make a net income the fifth year beyond all expenses of £200 to £250, and from that time on the product increases rapidly. Orchards of seven years' growth give net profits of £250 to £350 per ten acres, and there are many growers making more, and instances of over £100 net profit per acre are not unknown. It was thought at first that the Kootenay country, particularly near Nelson, and by the Arrow Lakes, the boundary country, the extensive areas near Kamloops and the Similkameen were the only parts of the country in which good fruit could be grown, but it was soon found out that Okanagan and some districts of Vancouver Island were equally good. Okanagan owes much of its pre-eminence to the fact that Lord Aberdeen at an early date recognized the possibility of growing fine fruit there, and his land proved to be particularly adapted for it, whilst owing to the able and clever management of Mr. Crawley Ricardo, it produces now some of the very finest apples grown anywhere. At the opposite side of the Okanagan lake to Lord Aberdeen's estate is a very wonderful peach country, only started about ten years ago, but now already exporting to the other provinces magnificent peaches.

CHRISTIANITY AND ECONOMICS

Both as a man of sincere religion and as an earnest worker for social betterment, Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody has long commanded the respect and attention of all who know him or his works. His latest volume, "The Approach to the Social Question," is primarily an exposition of the attitude of true religion to the problems of modern life. Professor Peabody has little sympathy with the view that Christianity and sociology are utterly distinct. Readers of his previous book, "Jesus Christ and the Social Question," will remember the clearness and vigor with which he applied Christian ideals to material life. His new book provides an introduction to fundamental questions which will be much appreciated by all who are striving to reconcile their religion and bewildering economic conditions.

THE PASTELLISTS OF VERSAILLES

Very sumptuous with its demi-quarto form and fifty-two large colored plates, is Haldane MacFall's "The French Pastellists of the Eighteenth Century." The reproductions of the pastels are remarkable achievements in printing, recalling, as they do, so much of the grave and charm of the originals. Even those who have no special enthusiasm for this form of art, can hardly fail to find the portraits delightful. The great personages of the eighteenth century are still fascinating to us who live in a less gorgeous if better age, and so closely was art then connected with the court that much of the text of the book is a gossip narrative of intimate Versailles. It all seems very remote from the life of today, yet the faces of the actors look out from the pages of this volume with singular lifelikeness.

EUSAPIA PALLADINO'S MIRACLE MAY BECOME COMMON

Continued from Page Six.
the tale brought me by a friend from the Far East.

My grandfather, in talking of the "black art," about which, as a boy, I was ever anxious to hear, said that while traveling as a young man through Massachusetts on his horse he came to a cross roads where quite a crowd was gathered. He looked about to see the cause of the crowd and its evident excitement, but could only see a man crawling along on his belly on the log of a fallen tree. Asking what they were all looking at, he was excitedly informed that a necromancer had just crawled into a solid log, having said that he could crawl through solid wood, and he had gone—disappeared—into one end. Just then, the man having crawled along far enough for his head to project beyond the end of the log, all began to shout "He's coming out!" until he crawled off, or out, as they saw it.

Now my grandfather reasoned that they were under the influence of the "black art" and were deceived, and so they derided him when he tried to prove what he saw. He came up too late to be influenced by the "black art" and so saw things exactly as they were.

From the East come many tales of phenomena brought by other travelers whose word cannot be doubted. And from the East also comes this message:

"If you would walk on water as on the unyielding ground;

"If you would fly through the air, as birds fly;

"If you would have your eyes opened to see the spirits;

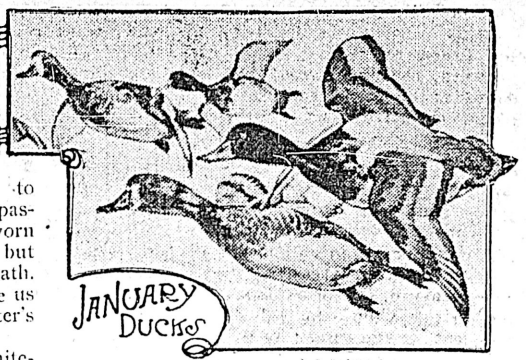
"If you would have your ears opened to hear the divine messages;

"If you would see clearly into the hearts of men, perceiving the false to be false and the true to be true;

"If you would command the sky and the earth and the sea,

"Live on the highest planes of thought and be much alone."

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



The Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month—Wildfowl shooting.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe.

January 1st the last day for shooting pheasants, grouse and quail.

the exclusion of the remainder of it. I have never been able to discover the reason for this extraordinary habit. Conjecture says that it depends on the locality of suitable food, but this is guessing, and as the food consists of other fishes it can be no true explanation of the fact, because in any case we find a fish which prefers to congregate in one particular corner of a pond.

The practical point is to find this favored corner or spot in a particular pond, and this is often a difficult task. A line of holes must be broken in the ice, and those who have never bored through 2 feet or 3 feet or congealed water will be much surprised at the amount of labor entailed in the work. It is wise for a novice to obtain the services of an old trapper or backwoodsman, for an experienced hand will make half a dozen holes before a newcomer has completed one. Each hole must be patiently tested by a baited hook, and in this necessary work many hours may be fruitlessly spent. I have passed quite across a lake a mile wide in two or three different directions, occupying two entire days in the work, and then failed to find sport. There is always some uncertainty in pickerel fishing; the fish may not be disposed to bite, or there may be no pickerel in the pond.

This last-named circumstance is a very common one, and it is another characteristic of pickerel life the conditions of which I have failed to discover. In a cluster of ponds in a particular locality there may be one or more that are entirely without this species of fish amongst the inhabitants. I remember a district in Upper Canada of about fifteen miles square in which there were nine ponds. The largest of these ponds did not exceed 500 acres in extent; the smallest was about 60 acres, and it was the only one of the group in which there were pickerel. Many similar cases are sure to be met with by the inquiring angler. Birds, perhaps, are responsible for this peculiarity in the stocking of waters. They may carry the impregnated spawn to a pond in a chance visit, yet I have so frequently found all guessing so wide of the truth that I am loath to advance any hypothesis.

The pickerel found, the sport is of the liveliest description. The fish bite so freely, if they bite at all, that they may be drawn from the hole as fast as the angler can bait his hooks. Personally, I usually required the fish for food for myself and party, therefore a good creel was the first object to be considered. It was my custom to use a flight of a dozen hooks, and I have frequently drawn out the fish six or eight at a time. Occasionally each hook would secure a victim, the weight of the pickerel averaging about 1 pound. Pond pickerel are seldom much larger.

The angler stands over the ice hole, which need not be more than 7-in. or 8-in. in diameter; in fact, the smaller it is the better, so that it is large enough to pass the fish. Of course, only hook and line are used, and the bait must be of an animal nature. I have never known pickerel touch any kind of worm or grub, and I need scarcely say that bait of this description is not procurable in the depth of winter. Fish is the best bait, and no fish better than pickerel, for the wretches are very cannibalistic. The smaller fish may be cut up to allure the larger ones, each piece being made about the size of a filbert. To begin with, salted or dried fish can nearly always be obtained, especially if there are Indian lodges in the neighborhood. This must be well soaked, and the whitest and finest pieces used for the bait. If there are Indians near they will know which ponds contain pickerel, and just where the fish are to be found. Thus the angler may save much time by seeking information from these men, which will be freely and courteously given by them.

When the pickerel do bite, the angler may go on drawing them out until he is quite tired. I have captured hundreds from one hole in the course of a few hours. Indeed, pickerel fishing can scarcely be called sport; it is more like fisherman's work. The only good point about it is that it is a brisk business while it lasts. It also yields a very palatable food supply.—Paul Fountain.

English Girl: "You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have. I cannot understand why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces."

"American Girl: "It isn't our white faces that attract them, my dear; it's our green-backs."

GOAT-HUNTING ON ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND

Introduced originally by the old-time buccaners or English pirates of the Pacific, the goats on Juan Fernandez were intended to supply fresh meat whenever their importers touched at the island to divide their spoil. Anson mentions that the first goat they captured in 1741 had its ears slit by Alexander Selkirk thirty-two years previously, adding that the goats there possessed beards of venerable aspect, and showed other signs of extreme old age. In such a remote island it is probable that these grand old patriarchs will long continue to browse over its pale green valleys, and lead their flocks to safety on its stupendous cliffs.

Juan Fernandez, or Masa-tierra, with the adjacent islet of Masa-fuera (W.S. sixty-six miles), owe their dual existence to volcanic agency. Three hundred and sixty miles from the coast of Chili, just out of sight of the snow-capped peaks of Aconcagua and the Bell of Quillota, they stand aloof, and are seldom visited, save by a passing man-of-war. Surrounded by forbidding precipices, down the gorges of which trickle a thousand rills, their high summits wreathed in trade wind clouds, saturated with moisture and knowing little frost, their vegetable growth and green wealth of pasture is unsurpassed. Fit habitation for herds of wild goats, undisturbed prisoners at large, growing to great age and size, with nothing to disturb their peaceful, sequestered life save the bellowing of sea-lions and the occasional crack of a ship's rife.

In 1680 the Trinity sloop, Capt. Sharp, put in here on Christmas day; her crew caulked ship, felled timber, hunted goats, dried fish, and washed clothes. They reported goats and whiskered seals (*Otaria jubata*) as numerous.

Anson made Masa-tierra his rendezvous, and found there a pack of large, fierce dogs, landed by the Spaniards to kill the goats. His sailors shot and ate the dogs in lieu of goats' flesh, probably then difficult to obtain. The flesh of seals they called "lamb," of sea-lions "beef."

The descendants of these same goats, animals possessed of longevity, are still being harried by a few dogs, which now run mute, and are kept in subjection for the use of man. They drive the goats to their only refuge, the well-worn tracks along the rugged cliffs, and keep them there until the native shepherd can get a shot, from point to point, as occasion requires. The immensity of these unapproachable precipices, so difficult of access by sea or land, will always prevent the goats from being exterminated on Juan Fernandez. Using the finest ladders for their foothold, they play follow-my-leader down and along these precarious goat tracks, following their patriarch, drop after drop, until they reach a point equally inaccessible to dog or man, and there they dwell till shadows veil the mountain walls, and hunger presses a return to the grassy slopes above.

Underfoot no danger lurks, save from the angry sea: a heavy rolling swell, set up by the trades over the vast Pacific, affords the marksman but little chance of accurate shooting, and landing under a cliff is a dangerous proceeding, as we found to our cost. The lively boat beneath affords no steady gun platform from which to bombard the skipping goats above. Without good glasses these brown and tawny targets are difficult to detect against the deep red background of the great cliffs, which run to a peak marked 1805 feet on the Admiralty chart.

Aided by the Chilean hunter and goatherd Maximilian, who was glad of our help, we pulled in a whaler round to West Bay, leaving him above to drive the goats to the cliffs with his two dogs. He was to show himself periodically, and signal with his hat to show which way the herd was making. Searching the vertical cliffs with glasses from a rolling boat was no easy matter, but we discovered our first lot of three picking their way along a ledge about 600 feet up. The splash of the bullet was easy to see on the face of the cliff, and this proved a useful factor in measuring the range. A black billy goat, conspicuous by a white patch, offered the best target, and after one or two sighting shots the rock on which he stood was struck by a Martini bullet. The ricochet passed between his legs, or perhaps struck him, for he sprang into space, leaping grandly straight out from the cliff, struck once on a ledge, and made a desperate effort to recover his footing, then, bouncing off, he turned twice over in the air, and struck the water with a slap like a whale's tail. Pulling in smartly, we gaffed the carcass, which was just sinking, hoisted it in, and found the bones of the carcass all smashed to splinters by the fall. No shot mark was visible, the concussion and splash of the oncoming bullet had caused that terrified spring, luckily for us seawards, while he watched and listened in sublime contempt of the shooting below.

Highly elated with our first Juan Fernandez goat aboard, we paddled northward, past Selkirk's Cave, boarded in for protection, and round the northwest point of the island, seven miles distant from our anchorage in Cumberland Bay. Heavy squalls swept down the steep quebradas, and a nasty loup was set up by the breaking swell, making the boat very lively in the backwash and extremely difficult to shoot from; no landing on the rocks was possible.

We made out Maximilian silhouetted against the skyline, on the charted peak 1805 feet, immediately above us, his sombrero held to the southward, marking goats below. The glasses soon disclosed a large herd feeling their way slowly down the cliff, so high up they

looked like a dark string of hopping fleas. The dogs could just be made out, peering over the edge, down which they dared not venture—a fronte præcipitium, a tergo canis. One after the other came the long line of leaping and skipping goats, led by several of the oldest patriarchs, strung out, but always dropping from ledge to ledge, landing on tiny jutting footholds, just sufficient for safety, with marvelous poise and precision. Cloven hoofs of horn and rubber alone could guarantee such grip, such feats of acrobatic daring. There was no jostling on the face of eternity, each waited for the other with punctilious ceremony. *Après vous, mon pere; et toujours la politesse.* As one leapt down the next followed, springing and pitching each in their turn upon points of rock no larger than the crown of a hat, no wider than the palm of your hand. Downwards they came, steadily, deliberately, as if well aware the penalty of one false step was instant death.

We opened fire heartlessly at the grizzly old leader, about 1,000 feet up; but the shooting was most erratic, the targets almost invisible. Firing only sufficed to keep the herd perpetually on the move; they worked back persistently towards West Bay. These goats were all black, deep chestnut brown, or tawny yellow; most of those with white spots had been shot, while the survival of the fittest coloration held good, their protective shadows harmonizing exactly with the prevailing background. One of the leaders selected a projecting shoulder to deliberate on, and a ball from the 450 Express took him fair in the chest, and dropped him back dead into a cave where no doubt as a kid he had often sheltered from the tempest. The cave was, unfortunately, out of all human reach, both from above or below.

With the glasses only could we make out our Chilean goatherd, pointing and gesticulating wildly 600 yards up, no megaphone would have sufficed to transmit his shouts, and he was all but invisible to the naked eye, so we proceeded a la chasse alone. Two hours of hard work failed to drive our quarry to a lower refuge; we found them quietly resting about 1,500 feet to 1,000 feet almost vertically above us. Here the Express tried three rounds at the largest leader; the first ball kicked a puff of dust out of the cliff just below him, the second struck as much too high for the tell-tale dust was visible, the third gave no sign, but hit the beast fair in the stomach. We watched him stagger forward, recover himself, then turn to the little track and crawl away from the herd he had led so long and well. Climbing slowly upwards with increasing efforts, he just managed to gain a grass-covered slope at the extreme top and disappeared into a gully. Doubtful of ever securing either of these goats, we headed back, and landed under Crusoe's cave in Grassy Bay.

The native joined us, and explained in Chilean that the cave was out of reach, also that the wounded goats not knocked off the cliff made for these inaccessible caves and died there. The second goat had reached a gulch, and was hiding there badly wounded; a rifle might be useful in case he jumped. We shouldered the double express and started off. Maximilian led us landwards, up the steepest of slopes and ravines until we had surmounted 2,000 feet, faced by the cliffs. We crawled over a dangerous ridge, and taking our boots off, crept and slid cautiously about 400 feet down to the bare edge of the mighty drop. Here in a deep little quebrada lay our grand old quarry, stretched out by death, mui antiguo, mui viejo, as the hunter said. He had just strength to reach the edge of this awful declivity in time to die in this friendly dip, and save himself that last long tumble he had been spared so long.

With the rifle an incumbrance we left it and cartridges behind; taking our hunting knives in our teeth we helped each other gingerly down. The strong-smelling patriarch was too heavy to lift, or pack when paunched (they weigh up to 150 pounds), so we started to skin him as he lay. The knife brought away the little half-ounce bullet, now in mushroom shape, from under the skin of the back; it had perforated the vitals upwards, but although driven by 120 grains of Curtis and Harvey's "best diamond black," its energy at such an altitude was all but expended, and it had failed to penetrate the tough skin a second time; no bones had been met either to check its career.

Maximilian tied the head round his neck, and with the bullet in one's mouth, and the clinging skin on one's back, we regained the ridge, but not before we had kicked and rolled the carcass over the cliff. It turned one quite giddy to watch its fall, striking once, twice, bouncing outwards, till it reached the blue water beneath, and, without the hide that had kept it together, burst like a shell on impact. Sharks, dog-fish, barracouta and crayfish deserved it more than the rats which abounded, and no doubt the finny tribe much appreciated the finale.

The head, well mounted by Rowland Ward, hangs outside over our front door, for the offensive aroma still given off by the long-bearded trophy, in spite of petrol and spirits of turpentine, prevents its acceptance indoors.

The next day we spent in collecting humming birds and fern roots for South Kensington and Kew; we also ascended to Selkirk's lookout, 2,500 feet, where he daily watched for sail or sign, and we gave his memorial tablet a coat of red lead. Erected by the officers of H.M.S. Topaze in 1868, we had the good fortune to repaint it in 1876, and again in 1885, on each occasion our companion was one of the original Topaze officers who had placed it there; both since have joined Selkirk

in happier hunting grounds, it is to be hoped, than those of which a description has been here attempted.—D. D.

WILD GUINEA SHOOTING IN CUBA.

The night before my friend, the Cuban judge, and I had arranged for a morning with the doves in an old rice-field. A hunting friend of the judge came to tell us of the thousands of doves that we would see the next day, and he pretended to laugh at me for starting out with only seventy-five cartridges; but, notwithstanding his apparent truth and frankness, we could not persuade him to accompany us. This looked suspicious. It recalled the "100,000 antelopes" that I had on various occasions in earlier days on the Western plains been sent to hunt, invariably without a find. So now I declared my modesty, saying that I would take no more than seventy-five cartridges and that I would not kill any more than thirty doves—no, not even if they tried to peck me. I went to sleep that night with the feeling that we were not going to get any doves.

We were out early and rode far to the hunting grounds. As we approached them, the judge dismally remarked that we had not seen a dove. "Well," I said, "they are either ail at the hunting grounds, or they have all left the country." The latter proved to be the case. We wandered from spot to spot in the sultry atmosphere of the Cuban morning. If he had now come up before the judge for trial upon the truth of what he had said, our friend of the night before would beyond all doubt have been hung, drawn and quartered quickly. I felt that I'd have liked to be on the jury and the committee on arrangements for the execution. All spirit had been steamed and sweltered out of us, and this must have been seen by a countryman whom we met as we were turning homeward. He asked us about the sport of the morning. He was kind enough to take no note of the palpable lies that we told him, but said, "Why do you not go over yonder and shoot wild guineas?" Then he added, looking at us: "There was a fool came over there and killed ten yesterday." In return for his kindness we took the implication meekly and pulled out for the spot immediately. We easily found it, for the countryman had given us a countryman's description, unmistakable by another of his class, and the judge and I both plumed ourselves on being countrymen and woodsmen.

By the time we had reached the spot, it was high noon in Cuba. The sun stood directly overhead and poured down upon the world in a withering way that made all live things seek the shade. We were upon the edge of a pasture on one side and the forest on the other. We turned to the forest; we had to. Afoot, we started along its edge. In fifteen minutes I was swearing in heat and perspiration that this countryman was a worse liar than our friend of the night before, when, "bang!" went the judge's shotgun a little way to my left, and I heard him exclaim, "Carajo! He came out of a palm tree." I was working my way over towards him, when a tremendous fluttering startled me overhead. I looked up just in time to see the judge catch with the other barrel a big bird that came tumbling down almost upon me. Now that was something like it! I was alive again, but not enough so to catch two or three dark streaks that I saw disappear into the depth of the forest. They were lightning, I tell you! And I recalled how, as a boy, I had tried ineffectually with an old shotgun to kill these fowls in a Southern barnyard years ago. At the report of the gun they had always ducked—nothing more. I never killed one, and I was sure that Master Guinea had dodged the shot. I recalled this now, and smiled at the memory.

The circle of the wood brought us nothing further, except almost heat-exhaustion for both hunters. I was standing on the edge of the pasture again, panting, hot and disgusted, when suddenly another boyhood's memory was brought back by a queer, dreamy little sound, "Pittew-ew-ew, Pittew-ew-ew-ew," heard a thousand times from domestic guineas dawdling in the shade at hot noontide.

I made a slight movement, and a white-spotted, snake-like head peered above the tops of the grass under some bushes thirty steps away. There they were! I blazed away instantly, and then from half a dozen other bushes a nice flock rose fluttering into the air with a tremendous racket. Wildly I let go the other barrel in much doubt and indecision, and was greatly rejoiced at the proof, for the first time in my life, that I could kill a guinea with a shotgun. This proof was added to when I went to search the spot where I had shot at the sight of the little head. I had bagged him, too.

Isn't it astonishing how a little excitement utterly wipes out fatigue? I remember two soldiers in the Philippines who, after an all-night's march, were swearing by all that was true that they couldn't go a step further, when a shot at the head of the column announced that a fight had commenced. Then those two soldiers proceeded to outrun every one of their comrades up a great steep hill to get into that fight. I had left the judge lying down almost dead with heat. Now, at the crack of my gun, he was up and doing, as though he had never known fatigue and heat in all his life. The bunch was soon scattered with a loss of five.

The judge went wandering along the edge of the wood again, when suddenly the air was full of guineas. They surprised the old hunter, and so startled him that he missed three shots, one after the other, and the bunch, to my great relief, got away with the loss of but one.

On horseback again, we carried the hunt further, sticking still to the edge of the pasture and the wood. The afternoon was com-

ing on now, and we might expect the birds to be coming out of the woods to feed in the pasture again. The two dogs were utterly worn out and seemed to be thinking of nothing but the great difficulty of getting their breath. We could count no more on them to give us the scent; so it was a question of the hunter's eye.

This time it was again the little white-spotted, snake-like heads that gave them away. Unable to restrain their curiosity, they pecked above the grass at us as we passed. I saw them. In an instant we had dismounted, and abandoned our horses. After a booby trick of forgetting to cock my gun and so losing the first one that got up, I did manage to get a later one that was rising high into the air, making back to the forest. He hadn't struck the ground before my companion had brought down another almost over my head, and I was startled by what seemed a fine white chicken getting up off to my left. There were no houses near, but Cuban chickens are great wanderers, I knew. Still this time, I thought, I'll take chances. I'll shoot first and look afterwards, and I did. He came down like a lump of lead. Hurriedly making up my mind that if he were a chicken, I'd sneak him into my pocket out of sight without a word, and afterward secretly make away with him in the brush. I made a bee-line for him in mortal fear that the judge would get to him first and, finding him a chicken, have the joke on me forever. I made it all right. He turned out to be a specimen of the rare white guinea, and I had made a very fair right-and-left.

After half an hour's rest we turned back upon our course. As we neared the spot where we had found them first, we heard a foolish bird sounding his "Crake, crake, crake, crake, crake"—softly at first, then louder, until he was answered from various directions in the tall grass and nearby brush. Doubtless he intended them no harm, but he called six of his companions to their doom. One after one they fell to the judge's gun or mine, until the score satisfied us both.—R. L. Bullard, in Field and Stream.

THE LURE OF THE OPEN ROAD

It starts within the city's line
At Main street, park, or alley;
And leads by Deacon Janet's farm
Across a splendid valley.

And mounts the stairway of the hills
By wood-bridge, glen and grading;
And wends its way among the trees
Where falls their gentle shading.

And higher yet it finds the way
Hard by a mountain summit;
And down again by brook and bridge,
A steep grade leading from it.

And past a marge and up a stream
And o'er a ridge dividing;
The waters flowing north and south
In common ways are gliding.

And on, and on, its winding way
Grows fainter in the forest,
Until in trails and foot-paths lost
The road's completely vanished.

The trees on Deacon Janet's farm
Were blooming, bright and ruddy,
When Doctor Jackson came along
Engrossed in Nature study.

He saw a chipmunk on the fence,
A thrasher in the bushes,
A pewee flying from a bridge
And wild ducks in the rushes.

On up the mountain stream he went—
The water-shed ignoring;
And out into the forest wild,
The wilderness exploring.

Lured by the open road itself
And by its living neighbors,
The Doctor found himself refreshed
By exercise and labors.

Thanks for the way that lures us out
To rest and recreation;
That gives us thought and knowledge rare
Of God's own wise creation.
—Z. A. Space, in Sports Afield.

PICKEREL FISHING THROUGH THE ICE

"Pond" is the popular name in America for an inland body of water not exceeding one or two square miles in superficial area. There are more than 2,000 such ponds in the state of Minnesota alone, and in some districts of Canada they are scarcely less numerous. The best time for pond fishing is winter, when the surface of the water is frozen. The kinds of fish most commonly found in North American small lakes are pickerel and trout, but some of them are well stocked with "white fish." The American white fish is in appearance a gigantic roach, but its size is dependent on that of the body of water in which it is bred. In the Great Lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, etc., white fish attain a weight of at least 40 pounds; in ponds they seldom weigh more than as many ounces. Pickerel also are smaller in small lakes than they are in the larger ones.

The pickerel is a very voracious fish, though it does not feed freely at all times. It is pike-like in appearance, but has the habits of a perch, living in shoals, which are often very great in numbers of fish. These shoals usually occupy certain parts of the pond, to



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

WOMEN AND INTELLECT

Among the many striking and interesting phases of our social and national evolution, perhaps the most remarkable is the change that has taken place in the position and status of woman during the last half century. In what may be termed the early and mid-Victorian era it was considered the reverse of "genteel" for a woman to engage in games that involved violent or even active exercise. In girls' schools such recreations as cricket or hockey were looked upon as unsuitable. The one exception to the rule was fox hunting, but women who rode to hounds were always spoken of by their more sedate sisters as being just a little "fast."

The line of demarcation between those who were compelled to earn their living as shop assistants or as domestic servants, and those who were not thus employed, was very clearly defined, and the suggestion that women should enter any of the professions, or undertake secretarial duties would have been scouted in those days. It was even thought to savour of impropriety for a woman to be seen in a handsome. The effect of this system of restriction of the liberty of action was not confined to the physical condition of the sex, but affected the mental and intellectual side also. The range of literature which it was permissible to read was kept within narrow limits, and only certain approved feminine pursuits were encouraged, or even allowed. Hence it was that man continued to arrogate to himself more and more the right and the power to excel, both in the region of physical strength and in the domain of intellectual skill.

But the twentieth century has witnessed a remarkable revolution in the mutual relations of the sexes, and man's supremacy—real or supposed—in almost every branch of social and commercial life is being hotly contested.

One of the sharpest controversies rages round the question as to whether women or men possess the keenest intellects. It is argued that, although the former have only within comparatively recent years been admitted with the latter, on equal terms, in some of the most difficult of our university examinations, the honors have on several occasions, been carried off by women, and that they may therefore claim their superiority on these grounds.

So far, however, as the facts and statistics enable us to judge, we believe it may be stated without fear of contradiction that intellect is entirely independent of sex.

The question of intellectual development is a complicated one. It depends on many considerations. Heredity must not be left out of accounts, although it is strangely capricious in its results.

For instance, many cases could be cited of a brilliant father whose children are below the average in mental capacity. While sometimes (although this is less usual, and is generally to be found when both the parents are of exceptional ability) the offspring rises to an even higher plane of genius. Again both training and environment play a large part in the development of the brain, which is far more susceptible to sub-conscious impressions than is generally realised. Force of will and the faculty of perseverance are also essential to success, and these must be to a certain extent inherent in the individual, although they are largely capable of being increased and strengthened.

But perhaps the most powerful factor of all is physical health. The men who stand out in history as intellectual giants have nearly always been immune from serious ailments and illnesses. Those who claim for women an equality, if not a superiority over men in every respect should bear these facts in mind.

It is natural that there should be a reaction from the condition of affairs, when woman was regarded as more or less the chatter and plaything of man, to be maintained in comparative uselessness and debarred from giving full play to the powers. It is undoubtedly a move in the right direction that our girls are encouraged to develop their physique by drilling gymnastics, outdoor games and sports of all kinds. It makes them stronger, and healthier, and consequently tends to the improvement of the race. It is equally worthy of approval that their mental capacities should be trained and enlarged and that opportunities of displaying their higher gifts should be available.

A highly cultured woman is generally a more brilliant conversationalist than a man, she can often outshine him in public speaking by the music of her voice and by some indescribable charm that appeals to an audience in a way that the less delicate touch of the male orator is unable to approach. We are in danger at the present day of losing through the tendency to compete with men on equal terms, much of the refining influence, which true femininity can so powerfully exercise over our social and family life. We need it, unless we are willing that the race should deteriorate. Let women cultivate their intellects as they cultivate their religious faculties and emotions. But let them exercise these gifts in such a way as will raise the tone standard of those who come under their influence rather than attempt to enter the lists in the wider arena of public affairs.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP.

In the matter of appearance the fur clad elegance of the moment might be meditating an instant flight to the north pole. From the top of her gargantuan toque to within an inch

of a dainty shod foot is she arrayed in peltry garments. And, as was foreshadowed only a short while back, we have not by any manner or means, seen the end of the extravagant fashioning, such an obsession has the long fur coat become, the exclusive members of the furrier fraternity are compelled to spring fresh surprises perpetually upon us. A favorite resource is the achieving of strange silhouettes through the manipulation of the skins, chinchilla is being greatly used skilled adepts manoeuvring these small skins into a very labyrinth of zig-zag movements. There is practically nothing a well trained furrier's hand cannot achieve today. There are technical ways, and means of getting over any difficulty and apparently pelts of adamantine resistance can be reduced to the most abject suppleness. The inspiration is a happy one to vary the monotony of the seal musquash stole and muff by borderings of skunk. A stronger silhouette is indubitably obtained and each fur acts as a mild foil to the other. One other interesting detail is being emphasized in the toques of the moment, to wit—the concentration of the trimmings at the back. Almost one imagined this had passed away with the large bows of summer but the present revival in the guise of aigrettes and ostrich plumes is infinitely more attractive than was the fly-away ribbon decoration. The effect of a rather bristling black aigrette is particularly good against a background of a seal musquash toque, the latter built to simulate a soft turban appearance, a millinery fancy that is rapidly growing in

cast in favor of banded coats of various styles, and descriptions. I am however bound to admit in all fairness, that this banded affair is only successful on a slight or young rounded figure. Even a hint of "enbonpoint," and it is wiser avoided in favor of a fitted coat fashioned without any defined waist line.

On the other hand, those who can successfully exploit the vogue are seriously counselled to consider the services of a velveteen coat allied to a cloth skirt. There is something fresher in feeling, although it is scarcely definable in these contrasting materials over the all velveteen suits which is perilously nearing ubiquity.

A tendency prevails somewhat to run to fantasies in the fashioning of these coats. As, for example, differentiating by extreme measures, between the length of the front and the back, while in other cases, a similar effect is attacked at the sides. But all and everything is to be thankfully considered that keeps at bay the bolster garment.

A notable feature of these velvet coats are the large plaques of embroidery or braiding—needless to say, the embroidery is always executed in tone, and for its better accentuation is nearly always raised in relief.

The more one sees of the transparent tunic of quasi-Russian character the more impressive becomes its elegance. For many festivities going on at present, comprising children's afternoon parties, bridge parties and teas, and such like, the net or chiffon tunic mounted over a petticoat of either black satin or some

attention and sympathy are concerned. This arises from two reasons: people marry at a later age than formerly, and by the time they have a family of children they have got so far from their own childish days that they have but little real sympathy with children left; and secondly, the claims of society and fashionable

structions of their employers. When engaging a nursemaid or nursery governess the parent should fully explain his, or her wishes, in regard to the treatment, moral and mental, as well as physical, expected to be dealt out to the little ones. The first ascertained breach of these orders should be treated very seriously, as the second should entail dismissal.

Now the first thing a child should be taught is order—regularity of life, tidiness of person and possessions, and also responsibility for its own acts. If it be allowed to have out half a dozen games at a time, to leave the various playthings lying about, and then not made to put them away, it learns to be dependent on others, idle, irresponsible, and untidy in person, mind, and character. The child should be taught to put away one game before it begins to play with another; it should be made to pick up the pieces of cut paper or other litter made in playing, or at least help to clear up its results, for this has a doubly educational effect—the obvious one of tidiness and that of learning to appreciate the results of its own actions.

Another thing which children should be taught at home is the habit of speaking the truth and speaking correctly. Certainly for one thing the paraphrasing of a message, may lead to a polite request or acknowledgement being converted into something offensive; in larger life the same kind of thing has before now brought about words!

Especially should this apply to the case of those often difficult posers, children's questions. A great authority on the subject of children's education, Sir Oliver Lodge, advocates their being told the exact truth as far as possible when they ask serious questions. Treated properly in this important matter, children instinctively acquire the habit of truthfulness. Against that form of lie which leads to fear and superstition one cannot speak too forcibly, and servants caught thus playing on children's fears, or their power of imagination, should be replaced by others having a better regard for the truthful innocence of childhood.

The habit of truthfulness is akin to correctness in speaking; indeed it is impossible to speak the truth or to convey it without accuracy of expression. This, therefore, should be encouraged in every way, by example as much as by precept, if not more so. For children will naturally imitate what other people do rather than follow what they are merely told to do. If the speech of their elders, their parents, teachers, or nurses, is slipshod, inaccurate, ungrammatical, or inelegant, naturally theirs will be the same. Unfortunately, even at school, but too little care is taken to instruct the scholars in their native tongue, whereas it ought to be the first requisite of an educated, cultivated person—of a gentleman—to be able to speak and write his own language with accuracy and ease. Even among those who have to get their living in practical pursuits, it is important to have the power of writing a clear and well-expressed letter for business purposes. While we read in the report of the education committee of the London County Council that it is a fact that the progress of many pupils in technical and scientific subjects is greatly retarded by the inadequate training in English, and they lack the necessary instrument for the expression of their ideas, either in speech or on paper. If, then, it is important for those in trade and business to be able to express themselves in "the King's English," how much more so for those in professions, in the civil service, the army and navy, and diplomacy!

The English language—that in which Shakespeare wrote, and in which some of the greatest philosophers, scientists, critics, and historians have encased their immortal works—is a priceless possession handed down to us by our ancestors, which should be by us treasured during our life, and bequeathed unblemished to our descendants.

Language is a thing which of necessity must be copied from, as it must equally be comprehended by one's contemporaries. And it behoves parents to see that in this respect a proper standard be maintained in the home—the first and best fountain and sphere of education for the young. True education, like charity, begins at home, and the more parents realize and act upon this principle, the better will it be for their children, and their children's children.



ERMINE, SHADED BAUM MARTEN AND SEAL COLOR MUSQUASH SETS

favor, its least pleasing aspect occurring when adorned with tails or manufactured fur ball danglements. There is a decided reaction observable throughout the leading fur circles against any lavish use of either tails or pads. Silhouette is of far more importance now-a-days than extraneous decorations.

Now that the full evidence warrants it, it is irresistible to point out how there was prophesied in these columns the certain elimination of the "tube" coat. The Russian tunic, serving as a basis of operations, a blow has been struck at its predecessor and the die is

such color as anbergime, clair de lune, or lizard green, makes a very direct appeal.

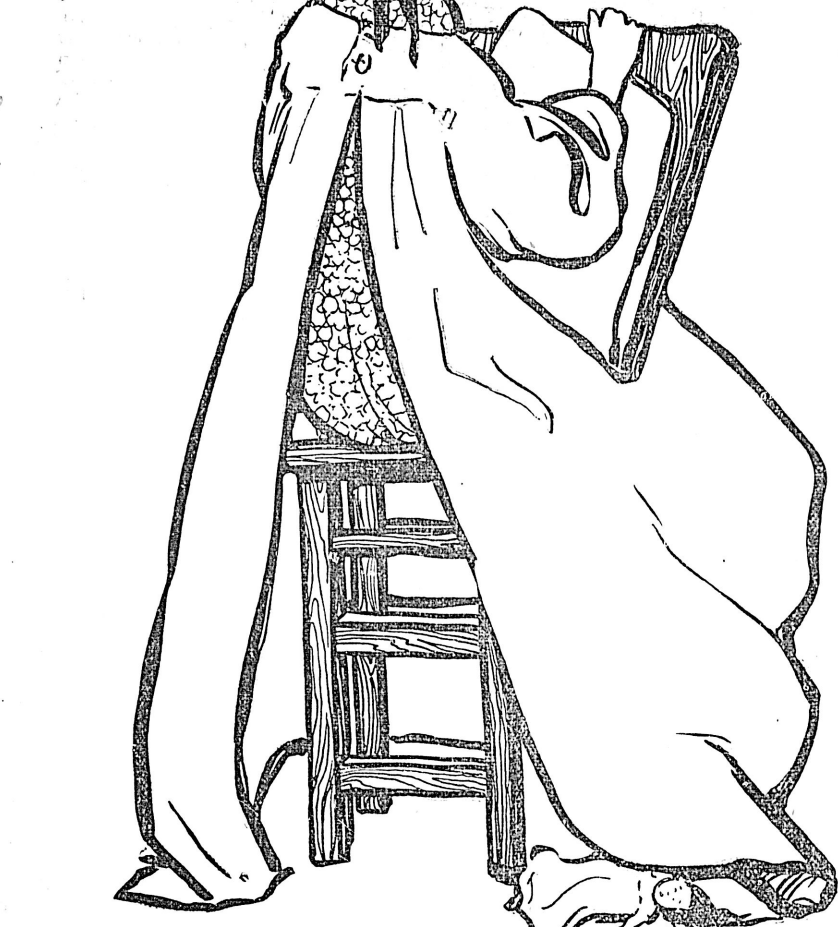
HOME EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

One hears a great deal about the scholastic education of children now-a-days, but far too little of that equally important education that they should receive at home at the hands of their parents, governesses and nurses.

Unfortunately it seems to be becoming more and more usual for people to neglect their children—that is so far as personal at-

life are today so incessant, so imperative, that it is hard for a society woman, to be an ideal mother. Hence come the governesses, nurses and hired servants, who practically have the conduct of the home education, the importance of which is so great. Admitting the claims of society, or at any rate acknowledging their power, we would urge that if children have to be relegated to the charge of hired assistants, these at least should be chosen and supervised with the greatest care. Whatever their knowledge and character, they will be influenced very largely by the behavior, wishes, and in-

A Page for the Young Folks



Calculations made in Ottawa by the census officials show that there are nearly 8,000,000 people in Canada, and 200,000 in British Columbia.

Don't forget boys and girls to ask all the grown people you know to mark their ballots for the school by-law. There are so many ballots to mark that they might forget that one, and it is of the greatest importance of all to you. You want a new High School, and the George Jay School and Moss Street School must be finished right away. Let that be your part in the election.

There is more money in the banks this year than there has ever been before. This shows that there are more people in Victoria and that they are better off than ever before. In December there has been a greater increase in money placed in the bank than in any other month. This is said to have been on account of the money paid for land that has been sold.

As the winter weather on the prairie is becoming more severe, and the farmers and merchants have finished their fall business, numbers of them are coming to Victoria for a holiday, and to see if they cannot invest some of their money in property here. Some will stay. Others will come back to live after they have had a few more good harvests. They are all very welcome to our beautiful little city.

The new appeal court opened this week in Victoria. There is a great deal of work for these judges to do. The attorney-general, W. J. Bowser, was the first to congratulate Mr. Justice Macdonald, the head of this court. All last winter these two clever lawyers—Mr. Bowser in the government, and Mr. Macdonald as leader of the opposition in the provincial parliament, were arguing with each other. But this did not keep them from being very good friends and admiring each other's good qualities.

The B. C. Electric Co. is preparing to lay as soon as ever the big works at Jordan River are finished. This will be in September next. When this is done, we will be going out to Saanich as often as we now do to Esquimalt and Oak Bay. The tramway company are going to build a big station near St. John's church, on Douglas street, where the farmers can bring their fruit and vegetables and eggs, and where the merchants can send their goods they buy. They have already bought the land for a site for their station.

The people of New Zealand want a line of steamships from Montreal to Auckland. Canadian goods can only go now from the east via New York, so it is said. The water carriage is shorter than that overland. Whether steamers sail from east or west it will be a good thing if Canada has a larger trade with her sister Dominion on the other side of the world. New Zealand needs a larger market for her products, and we want fruit, wool, grain, and other things produced there. Our fish and some of our manufactures should find ready sale in New Zealand and Australia, and New Zealand cannot carry on a large trade in the natural products, as the crops and minerals are much alike.

Now that the holidays are over, your fathers are all preparing to elect a mayor, aldermen, and school trustees. If your mothers have property of their own they can vote too. It is very important that there should be a real good city council this year. There is much to do before Victoria will be as fine a city as it should be to accommodate the people who will come to live here during the next few years. We need good roads, plenty of good water, and good schoolhouses. The city must be quiet and orderly, and the laws must be enforced. All this is work for the city council, and it must be composed of honest and intelligent men, who will work together for the good of the city and not spend their time quarrelling with each other. To

choose such men is the work of the electors, and they have but a short time to make up their minds for whom to vote.

The kind people of Victoria are being asked to help Mrs. Williams and her four little children. Mr. Williams was killed through no fault of his own last year, by a rock, which struck him while he was blasting. The mother cannot leave her little ones, the eldest of whom is only eight, and the youngest a baby, to earn a living for them or for herself. Most people have not very much to spare. They have their own children to feed and clothe. But there are nearly two thousand girls and boys in Victoria who would be quite willing to do without some of the nice things they get to eat or wear, so that a loving mother might stay at home with her little ones, and have enough to feed and clothe them neatly. It will not be so very long before the little riddle of eight years will be able to help, and his mother and something she can do to earn money at home. Won't the boys and girls who have kind fathers to love and provide for them talk to their mothers and see if a lot of half dollars and perhaps whole dollars will find their way into the boxes in the Colonist and Times offices, where subscriptions are being taken. Some rich folks will give a great many dollars, but the poor people understand best, and their many little will make a muckle.

D. D. Mann and Wm. McKenzie, the heads of the Canadian Northern railway, came to Victoria on Tuesday. Mr. McKenzie spoke before the Canadian Club. With him was the company's lawyer, Mr. Phippen. They came to see Mr. McKenzie and other members of the government about the building of their road through British Columbia. Mr. McKenzie came also to learn more about Vancouver Island. Their maps would tell him. He was once a schoolmaster, but he has found out long ago that there are many things that cannot be learned from books. The whole party believes that British Columbia is in many ways the finest province in Canada, and that Vancouver Island is rich and beautiful and has a fine climate.

Mr. McKenzie is sixty-one years old. He was born in Victoria County, Ont. He was a good student, and became a teacher. But he was fond of figures and good at making plans. It was not long before he was employed by the railroad companies. He worked for the Grand Trunk, which was then being built through his native province. He was one of those who hoped to build a line through the mountains, and in the twenty-five years that have passed since he has formed many companies, the greatest of which is the Canadian Northern. He and his partner, D. D. Mann, both are men who have mounted from the lowest rungs of the ladder very near to the top of it. There are thousands of boys in British Columbia today who have a good chance of exceeding as Wm. McKenzie and Dan Mann had fifty years ago. They had brains and pluck and determination, and made the most of what education they had. It will be a long time before all the railways of British Columbia needs will be built. Some of the boys who are gaining prizes in school on the race course, and in football field today, should look forward to using their strength of body and power of mind in some such useful employment as has made these men famous in Canada.

If the report of the captain of the Celestial Empire, a fishing steamer, belonging to the New England Fishing Co. is true, something almost as valuable as a gold mine has been discovered off the west coast of Graham Island, the most northerly of the Queen Charlotte Islands. He says he found a new halibut bank there, and in the football field today he hopes to push forward to using their strength of body and power of mind in some such useful employment as has made these men famous in Canada.

gerous coast, of which no chart has yet been made. If they are more than three miles from the shore, they are open to fishermen of all nations. There is still much need of knowledge of the valuable food fishes, so that all nations may agree upon laws for their preservation.

The trouble in Nicaragua is not over. General Estrada, who commands the army does not believe that President Madriz is to be trusted. This seems to be the opinion of the United States government, which has not recognized the new president. General Zelaya said in Mexico that he was still president. But the telegrams that many of the country is doing business and making laws. There was a report that Zelaya wanted to take passage in H.M.S. Shearwater for England, but that the commander would not allow him to go on board.

The news from Great Britain shows that Englishmen, as well as Canadians, can say foolish and unreasonable things when they are excited over an election. But the telegrams that many of the country is doing business and making laws. There was a report that Zelaya wanted to take passage in H.M.S. Shearwater for England, but that the commander would not allow him to go on board.

There are still threatnings of strikes among the railroad men. They, like all other working men who must buy all their food, find that prices are very high and that their wages will not buy as much as they would a few years ago. It is said that if they get what the ask for, they will be still higher, and that will make food dearer still. It looks very much as if we must all learn to be contented with plainer food. Perhaps, if most of the cake and candy and rich puddings and pies, and some of the jam that we all eat so much of, were saved, the little girl who were plainer dresses and the boys' stronger coarser suits, you would all be just as happy and a good deal healthier. You great grandmothers and grandfathers ate a great deal of bread and milk, not much meat and very little butter in their school days. In Scotland and in Canada, much of the bread was made of oatmeal, and the dinners were, on most days fish and potatoes. And yet these boys and girls grew to be strong as men and women. Some of them were learned ones. All this is worth thinking about.

Lord Selkirk first brought the Scotch settlers into Manitoba in the year 1812 and was intended to hold a great fair in the summer of 1912 in commemoration of the event. It is said now that the fair will be put off till the Great Northern railway and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads are prepared to bring visitors from east and west to Winnipeg. Even if the exposition is delayed, it will still be a centennial of the arrival of the Selkirk settlers. For they came out for several years. They had a very hard time of it at first, and it might be wished that the little bands of men and women, who weary and lonely made their way from York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, to the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, could see the splendid city and the great state founded by them. What would they think of the electric cars that have taken the place of their ox-teams, or the lights that make the broad streets of Winnipeg almost as bright as noon-

day. Splendid houses and grand stores and fine hotels have taken the place of their cabins, built sometimes of sods or stones, sometimes of wood. But there are no braver hearts in Winnipeg today than there were in Fort Garry and Kildonan, and the other Red River settlements a hundred years ago. So not Manitoba alone, but every province in Canada should prepare to do honor to the men and women whose descendants are already spreading over all the west. Among other things shown at this first Canadian Exposition will be the work of the schools. For this we must prepare in Victoria. Our city is not the largest in Canada, but our boys and girls can compete with those of any other city now, and should take even a higher rank in four years.

SOME PARTIES I HAVE KNOWN.

By Mrs. Beresford Hogg.

I was just four when I put on my first suit and got into a cab and was whisked off to make my debut in the world at my first party. I remember Susie (that's my youngest sister) and I spent the day being as good as it was possible to be before going to a party. I'd cut some hair off Susie's head (I'm afraid I spoilt her appearance that evening), and had stuck it onto grandpa's head with dad's glue, while he was asleep, and the poor man hadn't got a single bit—a very brave and charitable act I call it, but "they"—meaning my parents and the governess and nurse—didn't choose to think so. I won't tell you what happened, 'cos it's not good to dwell on the dark side of things.

When we got to the place where the party was, we had tea and things. I split half of mine down my new suit, but as I'd had enough I didn't matter, and when we had finished and "got down," Dolly—that's a girl that was there—spilled round and found a great, enormous cake, which we ate, she and I. We were found out, of course, and when their nurse said to me, "I didn't think it was you, Master Jack, to eat all that cake!" I jolly soon let her know it wasn't all in me, that lots was in Dolly. When I was tired of blind man's buff and musical chairs and all that sort of thing, I found my way upstairs and took some hot wash that was in a bottle on one of the dressing tables on my head. I like hairwash, when it is hairwash, but unfortunately this was gum, and I couldn't get my hat off when I got home that night.

That's all I remembered about my first party, except that I cried when they came to take me home, and that Susie yelled. Of course, I had to tell mother about her.

The second was my own, when I was a bit older and I knew my way about better. Father, who is very proud of me, and thinks me very clever really, but doesn't often express it in the way I like, wanted to show me off to some ladies who were there, and he asked me this silly question: "Why, Jacky, does a hen lay an egg?"

"Cos she can't put a carpet," says I. Father was cross 'cos they all laughed, and mother said I was very vulgar, and should be sent away to school as soon as the holidays were over.

Accidents happen, even at parties, sometimes. This time I was going to Dolly's birthday party. Uncle Dick was taking me, and he's very near-sighted, and can't see a yard in front of him. Just as the train was expected to carry us south off to the feast, a wretched set of trucks came along, full of pigs, and other wild fowl, and stopped in the station.

Away flew Uncle Dick, shouting as he ran towards it. "Come on, Jack, here's the train!" "Yours, uncle, not mine," I replied coolly, and very cleverly.

Then came the awful storm. The guard explained to my near-sighted uncle that it was a "goods train," and full of the afore-said beasts. Uncle was so mad. I've never seen a man look madder. And, unfortunately for my ears, he turned round and took me straight home, so that I never went to that party, and, of course, cannot tell you anything about it.

I was not happy for the first half-hour after I got home. That's uncle's way of teaching me a lesson not to be rude to my elders—"bottlers," he said, but I don't agree with him.

Christmas came, but once a year, and I shall never forget the Christmas Day when the twins arrived. I remember it so well, because we were not having Christmas at home, they were holding a party for us next door.

Susie took my photograph in the morning. Just after Santa Claus had been. I sat there with a pair of new slippers on, of which I was very proud; but she stood too close, or something, 'cos she only got my head in, and all the rest of me, including my new slippers were wasted. Then it was time to go to next door, and we did have a jolly time of it, we really forgot it was Christmas Day, and all went into the bathroom and turned into "seaside," and paddled by turning on all the taps. Then we put the baby up the chimney to see if he could see Santa Claus, which made them very cross—it was their baby not ours, and I put a box of crackers on the fire.

We went home early, or rather, we were sent.

Another affair that was not very pleasant was a fancy dress ball that I was invited to. I'd lost the invitation card, and forgotten the date—and, well, you can guess the rest. It's no joke appearing at any house dressed as a "Red Indian," especially a week after the event.

I'm grown up now (eight last birthday) think of it! Kids' parties are quite out of my line. I like something much less frivolous. The very last show of the sort I patronized was a "musical comedy," and I being a very polite man, went in to a late comer—a lady—and said with a winning smile to her: "I've put your seat next to mine. I hope you don't mind?" "Oh, dear, no," she said, you know how little it takes to satisfy me, don't you? "Wasn't it a hump to sleep in them? But these girls have no brains so it doesn't hurt them."

Good-bye! See you again, perhaps, next year.

THE BOY WHO KNEW HOW.

"The Young Railroaders" Series. Tales of Adventure and Ingenuity. By F. Lovell Coombs.

One afternoon Alex Ward, the son of the station agent at Bixton, returned from school to find his father and mother packing his own suit-case. "Why, what's up, Dad?" he exclaimed. "You are off to Watson Sliding in twenty minutes, to take charge of the station there tonight," said his father. "The regular man is ill, the despatcher had no one else to send, and asked for you, and I told him you'd be delighted."

"Delighted? Well rather!" cried Alex, gleefully, and throwing his school-books into a corner, he dashed upstairs to change his clothes.

Needless to say, Alex was a proud boy when shortly after seven o'clock he reached Watson Sliding, and at once took over the station for the night. For it is not often a lad of fourteen is given such responsibility, even though an expert in sending and receiving messages.

Alex was soon to learn that the responsibility was a very real one. The first hour passed pleasantly enough, but owing to a steady rain during the last two days, a heavy spring fog had set in, and shortly before ten o'clock Alex found, to his alarm, that he could not make himself heard on the wire by the despatcher. Evidently there was a heavy escape of current between them, because of the dampness.

Again the despatcher called, again Alex sought to interrupt him, failed, and gave it up. "Now I am in for trouble," he said in dismay. "If anything should—"

From apparently just without came a low ominous rumble, then a crash. Alex started to his feet and ran to a window. He could see nothing but fog, and hastily securing a lantern,

boarded, three hundred yards away, and in a moment, he had recovered the lantern, and was out — off, running desperately.

On arriving at the house, Alex found all in silence, and the family retired, but without a moment's respite he rushed up to the front door and pounded on it with his fists. A window was raised. "Mr. Moore," he cried, "there has been a landslide in the cut at the station, and there is danger of the Sunset running into it. May I have wood from the shed to make a fire on the track?"

"Gracious! Certainly, certainly!" exclaimed the voice from the window. "And the boys and I will be down in a minute and help you. You run around and be pulling out some kindling."

Alex darted about to the woodshed; then the farmer and his two sons soon joined him, and each catching up an armful of wood, they were quickly off for the railroad, Alex leading with the lantern.

Reaching the tracks they hurried east, and a quarter-mile distant halted and began hastily building a huge bonfire between the rails.

"There," said Alex, as the flames leaped up, that ought to do her."

Then the three hastily secured shovels and more lanterns at the depot, and soon were hard at work on the gravel covering the main track.

They had been digging some ten minutes when suddenly Billy paused. "Listen," he said. "There's a horse coming on the run."

"It must be something urgent to make a man drive like that in the dark," said Mr. Moore.

There was a sound of scrambling and plunging, and out of the darkness came a man's excited voice: "How near am I to the station?"

"Right here below you."

"Thank heaven! Run quick and tell the operator there has been a landslide in the big cutting just beyond the

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ing up the lantern and darting for the door.

A short distance from the depot Alex was sharply halted by a long muffled whistle from the east. "The Express!" he exclaimed, and in keen anxiety awaited the next whistle. Would it be for the crossing this side of the bonfire or—

It came, a series of quick, sharp toots. Yes; they had seen the fire—"Good! good! She's safe at any rate," said Alex, at once running on.

A few minutes later he suddenly appeared in Mrs. Moore's kitchen.

"Mrs. Moore, where is your new copper-bottomed boiler? I must have it, quick," said Alex.

"What! My new wash-boiler?" "Yes; the copper-bottomed one. It's a matter of life and death!"

The astonished woman hesitated, then, wonderingly, pointed toward the outer kitchen; Alex caught up an armful of wood, and quickly reappeared with the fine new boiler on his shoulder.

"And I must have that kettle of boiling water," he added, on a thought, I'll explain later."

And catching it from the stove, he rushed away.

As he ran Alex further formed his plans, and once more at the station, he placed the kettle on the office stove, emptied the bluestone into it, and poked up the fire. Then, with the hammer and chisel, he attacked the copper bottom of the boiler.

He was still pounding and cutting when presently there was the sound of hurried footsteps without, the door flew open, and a voice exclaimed: "For goodness' sake, young man, what are you doing? Why are you not at your wire, trying to stop the other train?"

It was none other than the division superintendent of the road, who had been aboard the Sunset.

Only pausing a moment in his work, Alex replied: "I can't reach anybody, sir, the wire is so weak; and I am making a battery of that water-cooler, to strengthen it. It's the only hope, sir."

The superintendent uttered a horrified exclamation, then quickly added: "Here can't I help?"

"Yes, sir," replied Alex promptly. "Lift up the stove and slide out the floor-board. I must have the sheet of zinc off it."

And a few minutes later a group of passengers from the stalled train, seeking the cause of delay, paused in the doorway to gaze in blank astonishment at the spectacle of the division superintendent of the Middle Western his coat off, energetically working under the direction of his youngest operator.

"There you are my lad," said the superintendent. "What next?"

"Get a stick, sir, and stir the bluestone in the kettle, please. We must have it dissolved if the battery is to work immediately when we connect it."

The copper bottom of the boiler was at last cut through, and hastily dissolving it over several times, in order that it would be flat in the crack, Alex turned his attention to the zinc on the stoveboard.

The scene in the little station had now become dramatic. A crowd of passengers, increased until it half filled the room, looking on in strained silence or talking in whispers; the tall figure of the superintendent at the stove, busily stirring the kettle, and in the middle of the floor, the centre of all eyes, the fourteen-year-old boy hurriedly working with chisel and hammer, seemingly only conscious of the work before him, and the necessity of making the most of every minute.

The zinc was cut, and hurriedly folding it as he had the copper, Alex sprang to his feet, and running to the cupboard, dragged out a bundle of wire and began sorting out some short ends.

"How much longer?" said the superintendent. "The train should be at Zeisler, now."

"Just a minute. But she's sure to be a little late from the fog," said Alex, hopefully, never pausing. "Has the bluestone dissolved, sir?"

"All but a few lumps."

"Then that will do. Now please lift down the water-cooler, sir, and place it by the table."

As the superintendent complied, all conversation ceased, and the crowd, moving hurriedly out of the way, looked on breathlessly then turned to Alex on his knees, fastening two pieces of wire to the squares of copper and zinc.

This done, Alex dropped the square of copper to the bottom of the big jar, hung the zinc from the top, connected one wire end to the ground connection at the switchboard, and the other to the side of the key. And the task was complete.

"Now the kettle, sir," he said, dropping into his chair. The superintendent seized the kettle and emptied its blue-green contents into the cooler. The moment the water covered the zinc Alex opened his key.

It worked strongly and sharply. "Good work! Good work!" said the superintendent fervently. "Now, hurry, boy!"

Already Alex was whirling off a string of letters. "Z, Z, Z, WST!" he called. "QK! QK! Z, Z."

The line opened again, and the quick, sharp dots that came Alex could restrain a cry of triumph. "It works! I've got him!" he exclaimed.

Then rapidly he sent:—"Stop Number 12. Has she passed yet?"

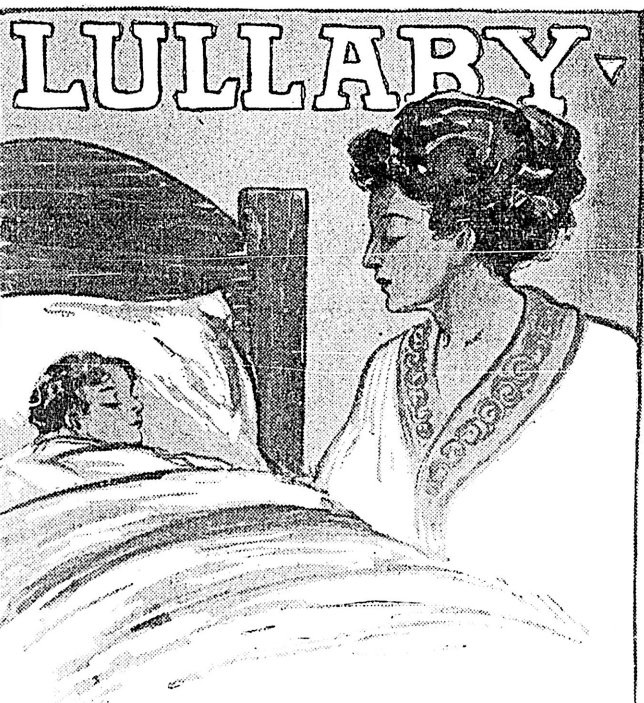
"The line opened again, and over the boy leaped a circle of white anxious faces. Had the train passed? Had it gone on to destruction? Or—

"The instruments clicked. 'No! No! No! He says, no!' cried Alex.

And then, while the crowd around him relieved its pent-up feelings in wild shouts and hurrahs, Alex quickly explained the order to the train superintendent of the road, and the sacrifice of Mrs. Moore's new wash-boiler.

"And then there was the man on the horse, who told us of the slide in the cut across the river. He was the real one to save the Mail," said Alex modestly.

"See you are as fair as you are ingenious," said the superintendent, smiling. "We'll look after them all, you may be sure. And by the first express Mrs. Moore shall have two, instead of one, of the finest boil 's money can buy. And as for you, my boy, we'll have a place for you at division headquarters just as soon as you are old enough to take it."—St. Nicholas.



Swing, little baby, high as the moon!
Dream of the elves and the fairies gay;
Drink in slumber, for rest comes soon
To weary babies, tired with play.
Close your eyes, for the dustman's here—
Sleep, little baby, sleep; don't fear!

Lulled by the laugh of the wimpiest stars,
Slumber and sleep on your pillow of down;
There, where the moon-dust in sifting bars
Haloes your head with a silver crown,
Sleep, little baby, sleep; don't fear!
Close your eyes, for the dustman's here.

Slowly the shadows from Shadowland
Over the baby's cradle creep;
Softly the pine needles, zephyr-fanned,
Rustle to rest in the darkness deep.
Sleep, little baby, sleep; don't fear!
Close your eyes, for the dustman's here.

—Bruin.

went out onto the station platform.

As he closed the outer door, there was a second terrific crash from the darkness immediately opposite, and a rain of stones rattled against iron.

"The bank above the siding!" cried Alex, and springing to the tracks, he dashed across, and with an exclamation, brought up before a mound of earth six feet high over the sliding rails, with a considerable "spill" over on the main track.

As he gazed Alex felt his heart tighten. The west-bound Sunset Express was due to take the siding in less than half an hour, and to avoid the disaster, he saw that if the engineer misjud

Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

(By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.)

No mistake, said Huxley, is more frequently made by clever people than that of supposing that a cause or an opinion is unsound because the arguments put forward in its favor by its advocates are foolish or erroneous. Some of the arguments put forward in favor of the exclusive use by mankind of a vegetable diet can be shown to be based on misconception and error, and I propose now to mention one or two of these. But I wish to guard against the supposition that I am convinced in consequence that animal substances form the best possible diet for man, or that an exclusively vegetable diet may not, if properly selected, be advantageous for a large majority of mankind. That question, as well as the question of the advantage of a mixed diet of animal and vegetable substances and the best proportion and quality of the substances so mixed, must be settled, as also the question as to the harm or good in the habitual use of small quantities of alcohol, by definite careful experiment by competent physiologists, conducted on a scale large enough to give conclusive results. The cogency of the arguments in favor of vegetarianism which I am about to discuss is another matter.

In the first place it is very generally asserted by those who advocate a purely vegetable diet that man's teeth are of the shape and pattern which we find in fruit-eating or in root-eating animals allied to him. This is true. The warm-blooded hairy quadrupeds which suckle their young and are called "mammals" (for which word perhaps "beasts" is the nearest Anglo-Saxon equivalent) show in different groups and orders a great variety in their teeth. The birds of today have no teeth, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes have usually simple conical or peg-like teeth, which are used simply for holding and tearing. In some cases the pointed pin-like teeth are broadened out so as to be button-like, and act as the crushing organs for breaking up shell-fish. The mammals alone have a great variety and elaboration of the teeth.

In shape and size, as well as in number, the teeth of mammals are very clearly related to the nature of their food in the first place, and to their use as weapons of attack or of defence. When the surface of the cheek-teeth is broad, with low and numerous tubercles, the food of the animal is of a rather soft substance, which yields to a grinding action. Such

are fruits, nuts, roots, or leaves, which are "trituated" and mixed with the saliva during the process of mastication. Where the vegetable food is coarse grass or tree twigs, requiring long and thorough grinding, transverse ridges of enamel are present on the cheek-teeth, as in cattle, deer, and rabbits. Truly carnivorous animals, which eat the raw carcasses of other animals, have a different shape of teeth. Not only do they have large and dagger-like "dog-teeth," as weapons of attack, but the cheek-teeth (very few in number) present a long, sharp-edged ridge running parallel to the length of the jaw, the edges of which in corresponding upper and lower teeth fit and work together like the blades of a pair of scissors. The cats (including the lions, tigers, and leopards) have this arrangement in perfection. They cut the bones and muscles of their prey into great lumps with the scissor-like cheek-teeth, and swallow the great pieces whole without mastication. Insect-eating mammals have cheek-teeth with three or four sharp-pointed tubercles standing up on the surface. They break the hard-shelled insects and swallow them rapidly. The fish-eating whales have an immense number of peg-like pointed teeth only. These serve as do those of the seals—merely to catch and grip the fish, which are swallowed whole.

It is quite clear that man's cheek-teeth do not enable him to cut lumps of meat and bone from raw carcasses and swallow them whole, nor to grip live fish and swallow them straight off. They are broad, square-surfaced teeth, with four or fewer low rounded tubercles fitted to crush soft food, as are those of monkeys. And there can be no doubt that man fed originally, like monkeys, on easily crushed fruits, nuts, and roots. He could not eat like a cat. But no one has ever suggested that he should.

A fundamental mistake has arisen amongst some of the advocates of vegetarianism by the use of the word "carnivorous" and "flesh-eating" in an ill-defined way. Man has never eaten lumps of raw meat and bone, and no one proposes that he should do so today. Man did not take to meat-eating until he had acquired the use of fire, and had learnt to cook the meat before he ate it. He thus separated the bone and intractable sinew from the flesh, which he rendered friable and divisible by thorough grilling, roasting, or baking. To eat meat thus altered, both chemically and in texture, is a very different thing from eating the raw car-

cases of large animals. Man's teeth are thoroughly fitted for the trituration of cooked meat, which is indeed as well or better suited to their mechanical action as fruits, nuts, and roots. Hence we see that the objection to a meat diet based on the structure of man's teeth does not apply to the use of cooked meat as diet. The use by man of uncooked meat is not proposed or defended.

Yet, further, it is well to take notice of the fact that there are many vegetarian wild animals which do not hesitate to eat certain soft animals or animal products when they get the chance. Thus, both monkeys and primitive men will eat grubs and small soft animals, and also the eggs of birds. Whilst the cat tribe, in regard to the chemical action of their digestive juices are so specialized for eating raw meat that it is practically impossible for them to take vegetable matter as even a small portion of their diet, and whilst, on the other hand, the grass-eating cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, and giraffes are similarly disqualified from eating any form of meat, most other land-mammals can be induced, without harm to themselves, to take a mixed diet, even in those cases where they do not naturally seek it. Pigs on the one hand, and bears on the other, feed naturally to a mixed diet, or vice versa. Sea-gulls normally are fish-eaters, but some will eat biscuit and grain when fish cannot be had. Pigeons have fed successfully on a meat diet; so, too, some parrots, and also the familiar barndoor fowl. Many of our smaller birds eat both insects and grain, according to opportunity. Hence it appears impossible to base any argument against the use of cooked meat as part of man's diet upon the structure of his teeth, or upon any far-reaching law of Nature which decrees that every animal is absolutely either fitted (internally and chemically, as well as in the matter of teeth) for a diet consisting exclusively of vegetable substances, or else is immutably assigned to one consisting exclusively of animal substances. There is no a priori assumption possible against the use as food by man of nutritious matter derived from animal bodies properly prepared.

So far as a priori argument has any value in such a matter, it suggests that the most perfect with exactly the constituents needed by it in food for any animal—necessarily supplying it with exactly the constituents needed by it in exactly right quantity, and smallest bulk—is

the flesh and blood of another animal of its own species. This is a startling theoretical justification—from the purely dietetic point of view—of cannibalism. It is, however, of no conclusive value; the only method which can give us conclusions of any real value in this and similarly complex matters is prolonged, full, well-devised, well-recorded experiment. At the same time, we may just note that the favorite food of a scorpion is the juice of the body of another scorpion, and that the same preference for cannibalism exists in spiders, many insects, fishes, and even higher animals.

Another line of argument by which some advocates of vegetarianism appeal to the popular judgment is by representing flesh-food derived from animals as something dirty, foul, and revolting, full of microbic germs, whilst vegetable products are extolled as being clean and sweet—free from odor and putrescence and from the scaremonger's microbes. This, I perhaps need hardly say, is a gigantic illusion and misrepresentation. I came across it the other day in a very unreasonable pamphlet on food by the American writer, Mr. Upton Sinclair. Putrefactive microbes attack vegetable foods and produce revolting smells and poisons in them, just as they do in foods of animal origin. It is true that on the whole more varieties of vegetable food can be kept dry and ready for use by softening with hot water than is the case with foods prepared from animals. This is only a question of not keeping food too long or in conditions tending to the access of putrefactive bacteria. It is, on the whole, more usual and necessary, in order to render it palatable, to apply heat to flesh, fish and fowl than to fruits. And it is by heat—heat of the temperature of boiling water—applied for ten minutes or more, that poison-producing and infective bacteria are killed and rendered harmless. More people have become infected by deadly parasites and have died from cholera and similar diseases, the germs of which they have taken into their stomachs with raw and over-ripe fruit or uncooked vegetables and the manured products of the kitchen garden, than have suffered from the presence of disease-germs or putrefactive bacteria in well-cooked meat. Here, in fact, "cooking" makes all the difference, just as it does in the matter we were discussing above the fitness of flesh and bone for trituration by man's teeth. Once we remember that man is not fitted for the "raw meat" diet of the carnivora, but is fitted for the

"cooked meat" diet which he has himself discovered—alone of all animals—we shall get rid of a misleading prejudice in the consideration of the question as to whether civilized men should or should not make cooked meat a portion of their diet, with the purpose of maintaining themselves in as healthy and vigorous a state as possible. Do not let us forget that ancient Palaeolithic cave-men certainly made use of fire to cook their meals of animal flesh, and that probably this use of fire dates back to a still earlier period when, in consequence of this application of the red, running tongues of flame, which he had learned to produce, primitive man was able to leave the warmer climates of the earth and their abundant fruits, and to establish himself in temperate and even sub-Arctic regions.

Experiments on a large and decisive scale in regard to the value of the different foods taken by man and the question of the desirability of cooked meat as part of his diet have never been carried out, nor has the use of alcohol been studied by direct experimental method on a large scale. Inasmuch as the feeding of our army and navy, of prisoners, lunatics and paupers is the business of the state, it is obviously the duty of the government to investigate this matter and arrive at a decision. It can be done by the government, and only by the government. The Army Medical Department is fully capable, and, I am told, desirous, of undertaking this investigation. Five hundred soldiers in barracks would find it no hardship, but an agreeable duty (if rewarded in a suitable way) to submit to various diets, and to comparative tests of the value of such diets. There would be no difficulty in arranging the experimental investigation. Forty years ago similar work (but not precisely as to the questions now raised) was done by the Army Medical Department, under Parkes, with most valuable and widely-recognized results.

There is something about the character of mules that makes their owners at times almost equally stubborn. The following dialogue concerning one, if not two such animals, is reported:

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"
"Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade dat mule off he's rekind it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

Odd Striking Clocks

In Worsley, Lancashire, are two clocks which never strike one, being arranged to strike thirteen at 1 a.m. and 1 p.m. One of them is over the Earl of Ellesmere's newly constructed entrance to Worsley Hall, and is the original which the Duke of Bridgewater had placed in the tower in his Worsley depot.

It is said that his grace had the clock made to strike the "unlucky" number so as to warn his workmen when it was time to return to work after dinner, some of them having excused themselves for being late on the ground that they could not hear it strike one. This recalls the incident when the big clock of the Houses of Parliament saved a man's life.

A soldier in the reign of William and Mary was condemned by court-martial for falling asleep, while on duty on the terrace at Windsor. He stoutly denied the charge, and solemnly declared that he heard Old Tom (the predecessor of Big Ben) strike thirteen instead of twelve. The officers laughed at the idea, but while the man was lying in prison awaiting execution, several persons came forward and swore that the clock actually did strike thirteen, whereupon the soldier was pardoned and released.

Wells Cathedral contains the most interesting and the oldest self-striking clock in the whole world. It was constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk, in 1320, and embraces many devices which testify to the ancient horologist's ingenuity. Several celestial and terrestrial bodies are incorporated in interesting movement and relationship. They indicate the hours of the day, the age of the moon, and the position of the planets and the tides.

When the clock strikes the hour horsemen, fully armed, dash out of two gateways in opposite directions and charge vigorously. They strike with their lances as they pass, as many times as correspond with the number of the hour. A little distance away, seated on a high perch, is a quaint figure, which kicks the quarters on two bells placed beneath his feet, and strikes the hours on a bell. The dial of the clock is divided into twenty-four hours, and shows the phases of the moon and a map of the heavens.

An oddity in clocks is the invention of a Frenchman, M. Paul Cornu. It consists of a dial mounted above a reservoir and having a sort of seesaw mounted upon its support. The reservoir holds sufficient alcohol to last for a month, and this serves as fuel for a small flame which burns at one end. The heat from the flame causes the air to expand in the bulb of the seesaw directly above it. As a result the seesaw moves every five seconds. This movement is the sole motive power which actuates the hands.

In Switzerland clocks are now being made which do not require hands and faces. The timepiece merely stands in the hall, and you press a button, when by means of the phonographic internal arrangements it calls out "half past five," or "five minutes to nine," as the case may be.

A Munich professor has invented a re-

markable sickroom clock. When a button is pressed an electric lamp behind the dial throws the shadow of the hours and hands, magnified, upon the ceiling, so that invalids can see it from the bed without craning their necks or putting themselves to any inconvenience.

A German shoemaker spent fifteen years of his leisure moments in constructing a clock of the grandfather shape nearly six feet high, made entirely of straw. The wheels, pointers, case and every detail are exclusively of straw. The most remarkable fact is that it is reported to keep perfect time, though the durability of this strange piece of mechanism is a matter of doubt.

The Czar is the proud possessor of a unique clock which records not merely the passing seconds, minutes and hours, but the days, weeks, months and years. The clock was invented and manufactured by two peasants, who presented it to the Emperor as a token of their loyalty. In St. Petersburg, too, is to be found a clock having ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots on the world's surface besides the movements of the earth and planets.

In the Kurpark at Interlaken may be seen a clock constructed of flowers. The plants are arranged in a sort of mosaic and the hour and second figures are made of colored cactus plants. The works of the clock, hidden beneath the roots of the plants, move the hands over the face as the minutes and hours go by, and this novel timepiece does its duty as accurately as if erected in some imposing tower.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE SEWING BASKET

Very original tape measures are shown by a Broadway jeweler. In one case the tape measure is concealed under the shell of a silver turtle, with the inscription on the turtle's back: "Pull my head, and not my leg." A pull at the head, and out come the inches and feet of the measure. Within a cunning little silver hat is another measure, and the inscription reads: "Most hats cover the head; but this covers the feet." Still another device has the tape measure hidden within a little whiskey flask, on which are the words: "I made Kentucky famous—in a measure."

A BOOK OF JOKES FOR THE BOY

A little volume of fresh, clean jokes will make a good addition to the boy's birthday gifts. Every boy loves to be considered a joker and the more good jokes he has at his tongue's end the happier he is. Buy a small address book and begin filling it in with all the good jokes you hear. The boy will take the cue and write in the book all the funny things he hears, the appropriate toasts and dinner speech jokes and in time should acquire a very interesting collection.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Woman's Trade Union League, was one of the speakers at the convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League, in Chicago.

The King's Valet

A story is told of a slight passage-at-arms that took place between His Imperial Majesty and the Superintendent of the Wardrobe during the former's last visit to England. It so happened that the Emperor was looking at a collection made by Mr. Chandler of the designs of the stars and badges of various foreign Orders. It was a collection that took many years to make, and one that Mr. Chandler is pardonably proud of, because it is in its way unique and absolutely accurate. The designs, it should be mentioned, were all drawn by the Superintendent of the Wardrobe from the actual stars and badges.

The Kaiser was delighted with the collection, but pointed out that the star of one of the German Orders was incorrectly drawn. It was an Order termed the Double Cross, and practically extinct, for it has not been conferred on anyone during the past fifty years.

The Superintendent of the Wardrobe, however, humbly but firmly insisted that his drawing of the Cross was correct in every detail. The Kaiser declared that Mr. Chandler might be an infallible authority on the subject of British Orders, but he could not be expected to be an equal authority on German Orders, and insisted that the drawing in question was incorrect. Mr. Chandler, of course, could not persist in contradicting His Imperial Majesty, but, as it was evident that the valet remained unconvinced, the Kaiser declared he would refer the matter to King Edward. His Majesty, though he knew his chief valet to be in the right, did not, of course, wish to say so to his royal guest, and, therefore, avowed that the Kaiser must undoubtedly be right, and the drawing must be wrong.

The matter then dropped; but some months later the Kaiser wrote to the Superintendent of the Wardrobe to say that he had looked up the original design of the Double Cross, and had seen that the valet's drawing was, after all, correct; and, at the same time, sent him a beautiful set of engraved designs of all the German Orders.

REPAIRING WESTMINSTER

The work of keeping Westminster Abbey in repair is a very onerous and delicate one and the long line of surveyors of the fabric is a distinguished one indeed. During the last seventy years this matchless church has been in the hands of Mr. Blore, Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Michaelthwaite and now Prof. Lethaby.

There have been times in the history of the Abbey when its very existence had been in jeopardy. The first of these occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. Sir Christopher Wren was called in and the work of restoration was carried out with the utmost zeal and thoroughness, though in many of its details its taste was open to much question.

When the late Dean Bradley arrived upon the scene in the year 1882 he found an income derived steadily dwindling in value while the condition of many of the great flying but-

resses as well as the north transept was indescribable. The late Dean himself was wont frequently to describe the north transept when he first inspected it as presenting almost the appearance of a quarry.

It was time for extreme measures, and that the situation was saved at all was due to the vigor and the business acumen of the late Dean. As it was the Abbey had to pay a fearful price. A loan of £25,000 was made to the Dean and chapter by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This enabled the authorities to get level with the worst of these structural defects. On the other hand, they were compelled to suspend the sixth canonry, the income derived from which has been employed for many years past is gradually paying off this immense loan.

A CENT'S WORTH OF ELECTRIC POWER

Probably few people have ever stopped to think what a power of electricity is. If you have never thought the matter over it will be surprising as well as interesting to know what can be done with one cent's worth of this marvellous power. Harper's Weekly estimates that on the average rate and discounts of the ordinary consumer, a cent's worth of electricity will operate a 12-inch fan for ninety minutes.

Will operate a sewing machine motor for three hours.

Will keep a 6-pound electric flatiron hot for fifteen minutes.

Will make four cups of coffee in an electric coffee percolator.

Will keep an 8-inch disc stove hot for seven minutes, or long enough to cook a steak.

Will operate a luminous radiator for eight minutes.

Will bring to a boil two quarts of water or operate the baby milk warmer twice.

Will make a Welsh rabbit in an electric chafing dish.

Will operate a 7-inch frying pan for twelve minutes.

Will keep a heating pad hot for two hours.

Will operate an electric griddle for eight minutes.

Will run an electric broiler for six minutes.

Will run a massage machine for nearly four hours.

Will keep the dentist's electric hammer and drill going for ninety minutes.

Will keep the foot warmer hot for a quarter of an hour.

Will run an electric pianola for one hour.

Will vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire.

Will heat an electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.

Will pump 250 gallons of water 100 feet high.

Will keep a big glue pot hot for an hour.

Will drive the electric clipper while shearing one horse.

Will raise ten tons twelve feet high with an electric crane in less than one minute.

Will brand electrically 150 hams.

Unique Bank System

Very little is known in this country of the Giro system of banking in Germany. This system has been in use in the state of Hamburg since the establishment of the Hamburger Bank in 1619.

An account is opened in the usual manner, and when payments are to be made the payer instead of preparing a check merely instructs his banker to debit his account with the sum involved and to credit Richard Roe's account with a like amount.

If, however, payer and payee have their accounts in different banks the payer then requests his banker to transfer the amount in question to the bank of the payee, with instructions to credit Richard Roe's account with the amount of the indebtedness.

Convenient blank forms are provided for making these notifications. When the banker receives an instruction of this character, he in turn notifies Richard Roe of the payment to his credit and the name of the payer.

In Hamburg the Reichsbank and five important banks use the Giro system. Representatives of these banks meet several times daily at the Reichsbank, where transactions between their several customers are cleared. In Hamburg very little material money is used in effecting transactions, the habit being to settle all obligations, even of the most insignificant character, by Überweisungszettel. When payments are to be made from one city to another this is done usually through the Reichsbank, which has 500 branches, more or less, throughout the empire. All transactions are undertaken without cost to either payer or payee, and on the contrary deposits subject to this modified form of checking usually draw one per cent interest per annum.

The advantages of the Giro system fall partly under the head of security and partly of convenience. Danger from forgery is eliminated, as the notification sent to a banker by a payer could not by any possibility be utilized advantageously by criminally disposed persons. The only inconvenience observable arises from the fact that receipts for payment are not acknowledged on bills as rendered, unless such receipts are specially sought by messenger after the bank exchange has been made.

It is customary in small local transactions for a payer to note at the foot of bills the date of payment through his banker, and in case of possible dispute the bank is always prepared to clear up misunderstandings. Concerns doing a large volume of business and obliged to make numerous payments daily are spared the annoyance of preparing hundreds of individual checks, as they have merely to write out a list of names and amounts on a long sheet, which they send to their banker.

"I'll work no more for that man Dolan."
"An' why?"
"Shure, 'tis on account av a remark he made."
"An' phwat was that?"
"Says he, 'Casey,' says he, 'ye're discharged.'"